The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869. NUMBER 133.

WASHINGTON.

Charles J. Folger Appointed as Butterfield's Successor.

Sinking Fund Statement.

Amount and Description of Bonds Purchased by Secretary Boutwell.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company Asks for an Increase of Subsidy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

BOARD OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Secretary Robeson has decided to appoint a board of six officers of the navy, three from the line, and three from the staff, to consult in regard to the differences now existing between the two branches, and report, if possible, some plan by which they may be properly reconciled. Since the late trials, the feeling in the navy has been much intensified. The partisans of each side have arranged to have the matter brought before Congress, through friends in each house, and the design of the Secretary is to mature a plan, founded on the report of this board, for presentation to Congress in his forthcoming report. This step by the Secretary is exciting much interest in the Navy Department.

THE NEW YORK SUB-TREASURERSHIP.

Charles J. Folger has been appointed Assistant Treasurer in New York, vice Butterfield, and has accepted the position. Sixteen lady clerks, from the counting-room of the Treasury, went over to New York to-day to count the funds in the charge of Butterfield, for the purpose of enabling the bondsmen of the new officer to receipt for everything, and thus relieve the bondsmen of Butterfield.

MINISTER TO ECUADOR.

The President, to-day, appointed Judge James B. Embry, of Kentucky, Minister to Ecuador, vice Nunn, who declined. Judge Embry was a prominent Republican in his State during the campaign of 1864, and was on the stump for Grant in New Jersey last year.

CINCINNATI POST OFFICE.

Postmaster Foulds, of Cincinnati, had a conference with Supervising Architect Mullett to-day, regarding a plan for obtaining a room for the Post Office in a new Merchants' Exchange building. The plan is to obtain assurances from the government to occupy certain portions of the exchange, with the idea that such rent as it could well afford to pay would induce merchants to erect a much larger and finer structure than might otherwise be done, and at the same time furnish even better Post Office accommodations than would be obtained if even a new public building should be erected for Custom House, courts, Post Office, and Internal Revenue offices combined. Mr. Mullett informed Mr. Foulds that he had recommended a new building for all these offices in his report just finished, but that he would willingly give his support to a project for a Post Office and Exchange if the citizens desired it; and that, even though the new building be authorized by Congress, it could not be finished for a long time, and government would doubtless be glad to avail itself of the use of a portion of an exchange for a sufficient time to justify the merchants in erecting the contemplated building.

POST OFFICE REMOVAL.

Solicitor Ware, of the Post Office Department, was removed a few days since from a position he has held since 1864. He is the officer who conducted the captured postage stamp case in the English courts. The ground of removal appears to be a protest entered by Mr. Ware against the legality of the late order for deducting pay for brief absences from duty.

THE ALEXANDRIA SLAVE PEN.

The old slave pen in Alexandria has just been sold for $2,000. The property is in the most dilapidated condition, and purchasers intend fitting it up into a residence.

SUBSIDY WANTED.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

[illegible]

...are Illinois Normal University, is in the City busily engaged on the report of the Board of Trustees, to be laid before the Governor.

Secretary of State Rummell will issue on or about the 1st of January next a compilation of information to be called "The Illinois Handbook of Information," and will contain much very valuable information: First. A synopsis of the history of this county and State, from its formation as a Territory until the present time, together with a list of all the Territorial and State officers, together with the present State officers, United States officers in the State, district officers and members of the late Legislature; members of the boards of the various State institutions; members and officers of the coming Constitutional Convention; all county officers; a full list of acting Notaries Public, and the Commissioners of Illinois residing in other States; Judges of courts and time of holding the terms thereof; election returns, etc.; list of newspapers and periodicals published in the State, and much other information that will be invaluable to every lawyer and business man in the State. The book will be illustrated by the portraits of the present State officers, engravings of the State House, Lincoln Monument, Lincoln's home, and several others of State institutions.

The certificate of incorporation of the Centralia Coal Mining Company was filed to-day.

Opinions in the following cases were filed this morning in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, W. A. Turney, Esq.:

No. 66. Louisiana St. John vs. City of East St. Louis; appeal from St. Clair; judgment reversed.

No. 168. People ex rel. Fox & Howard vs. City of Cairo; petition for mandamus. Peremptory writ of mandamus awarded with directions.

Official returns have been received from the following counties to-day: DeKalb, Edgar, Hardin, Henry, Jo Daviess, Iroquois, Livingston, Macon, McDonough, Putnam, Vermilion, and Woodford. The official abstracts show that the following persons have been elected to the Constitutional Convention, with their majorities:

Twenty-seventh District—Henry J. Atkins, 596 majority.

Thirtieth District—Jesse C. Fox, 273 majority.

Fifty-fifth District—Robert J. Cross, 1,063 majority.

Fifty-third District—T. J. Turner, 47 majority over Derickson, and 1,781 over Lichenour.

Forty-sixth District—George E. Wait, 1,423 majority.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech at the Inauguration of the Lord Mayor of London.

The Irish Question---Alabama Claims.

Great Britain.

SPEECH FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 9—Midnight.

The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London occurred to-night, at Guild Hall. Members of the Ministry, foreign Ambassadors, and a large distinguished company were present. Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast, "Her Majesty's Ministers." On rising, he was loudly cheered. He returned thanks for the honor, and said the good feeling of citizens toward the government was an omen and an indication of the common sentiment pervading the land." He continued: "The effect of lightening the responsibilities of the government as the standard of our ideas and wants is raised, is to extend the demands on those in office. It is to endeavor to give such a shape to legislation and public policy as may correspond to that elevated standard. Every social exigency causes us to rely more on the indulgence of our countrymen to give heart to our efforts, and to pardon and forgive our shortcomings. It is satisfactory to know that throughout the country one sentiment prevails in respect to the Queen, the laws, and institutions of the country; but don't let us seek a fool's consolation in binding ourselves to that error. Let us look at Ireland, long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How melancholy, in the face of this great assembly, to be compelled to confess that that island, which we have governed for 700 years, over which we have exercised almost unbounded power, has not yet fulfilled the first conditions of a civilized community—has not been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions. It is almost unnecessary to remind you that we were called to office in connection with this important crisis in the affairs of Ireland —a crisis in which the mind of the country was more seriously addressed than formerly towards making endeavors to put an end to what has been a problem, and a speck on the fair fame of our country, for so many generations. In Ireland we see society politically diseased. We see a people of noble capacity and quick susceptibilities, whose heart, in many cases, does not beat with a warm...

[illegible]

Spain.

[illegible]

KANSAS.

[illegible]

MURDER TRIAL.

Sixth Day of the Case of Rev. Isaac B. Smith.

Further Evidence Offered by the Defence.

Important Medical Testimony.

New and Interesting Developments.

Unabated Public Interest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GENEVA, Nov. 9.

The trial which is stirring up Kane County generally, and is bringing a large, though temporary, increase to the population of this quiet village, as well as giving Rev. Isaac B. Smith an unenviable notoriety, entered upon its sixth day this morning.

THE ATTENDANCE.

There was no diminution in the attendance, nor in the interest manifested by the audience.

THE PRISONER.

The prisoner bore himself with his usual imperturbable coolness. Only once was he affected, and that was when his father, a venerable old gentleman, took the witness stand. Then the tears came, and he hid his face and his grief in his handkerchief.

THE COURT.

The Court sat promptly at 10 o'clock.

THE JURY.

The jury roll was called and the jurors answered to their names.

MISS PINKERTON ON THE STAND.

Miss Allie Pinkerton, examined by Mr. Barry: I have resided at Algonquin four years. I have been teaching two years. At Algonquin I knew Mr. and Mrs. Smith for four months. I was quite intimate with them. They occupied upper rooms at Southworth's. I was with the family some two months. I lived with them eight weeks at Turner Junction, before Mrs. Smith was drowned. I was boarding with them while teaching. They lived happily. I never saw anything wrong or unpleasant between them. His manner towards her and hers towards him was very affectionate and kind. They went up outside stairs at Algonquin to their rooms. I remember the day of the accident.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Joslyn objected to any statements made between Mr. Smith and his wife at the time. The facts could be adduced, but the conversation should be excluded. He, the accused, might possibly exculpate himself by manufacturing testimony. The counsel did not say he would manufacture testimony, but it was possible.

The Court overruled the objection.

Witness. The morning of the day of the accident, before they went away, at the breakfast table, Mr. Smith spoke of not wishing to go, as he had some reports to make out. Mrs. Smith seemed to be disappointed, but said what would suit him would suit her. She said she would like to go and visit her sister, Mrs. Benson, but would defer it to some other time, if he could not go. Mr. Smith then sat down to make out his reports, and Mrs. Smith went about her business. Afterward Mr. Smith sent their little girl out to tell her to get ready to go. The top was taken off the buggy eight weeks or more before the accident. I did not see the buggy with the top on during the eight weeks. I saw the buggy every day. I have driven after the horse. Mrs. Smith sometimes drove him. The horse was quite headstrong and restless. I never knew Mrs. Smith to drive the horse without somebody being in the carriage. I have been with her when she drove the animal. I went to Boston's last month...

[illegible]

...yesterday we ran the horse from my office to the body.

Mr. Joslyn. While on your way to examine the body did you stop to look at the water to assist you in the resuscitating process?

Mr. Barry objected.

Witness. All I saw that night of the water was while passing the creek. The moon was not down.

Mr. Joslyn. You were looking at the heavens, were you?

Mr. Farnsworth. I object to this trifling.

Mr. Joslyn. I don't wonder you object, especially; for I never knew a Congressman to get anywhere near heaven. (Laughter.)

Witness. The moon might pass behind a cloud. The moon was so far down as to cast shadows from the trees. The moon was so far down that there was not much light from it. I expect the moon was in the west. The banks of the creek cast a shadow on the stream. The bank was four feet high on the bank. The bridge was five and a half feet above the water. The body had a calm look. She appeared fleshy. The eyelids drooped partly down. I did not swear her legs was black and blue.

Mr. Joslyn. You did not use that word, it would be the undignified for a doctor I suppose. Why did you not say that it was the discoloration of the sanguineous fluid beneath the cuticle. (Laughter.) What is livid in your language.

Witness. A reddish appearance.

Mr. Joslyn. What is purple in your language among educated men? If it had a purple look to a common man, might not you, in your scientific education, call it livid?

Witness. Purple is purple.

Mr. Joslyn. Answer the question.

Witness. I have answered it.

Mr. Joslyn. You have not answered it.

The Court. This language must be stopped.

Mr. Joslyn. I insist upon my rights; he must not badger me.

The Court. I'll make both of you stop.

Mr. Joslyn. I want to know if livid does not mean purple; might not you very properly say it was livid, when it was actually purple?

[illegible]

Mr. Joslyn. Any common fellow could tell that. (Laughter.)

[illegible]

...more observation. That is a correct representation of the bridge.

Cross-examined by Mr. Metzner: It is 20 feet wide across the span of the bridge. I don't know that at the time of the accident there was a deep hole on the west side of the bridge. The current of the creek is the same thing all through. A deep hole with three and a half feet of water in it would not effect the depth elsewhere, or the rapidity of the current. The night of the accident the water was 18 or 19 inches deep at the ford where she was drowned.

ADJOURNED.

Train time having arrived, the court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PROBABLE LENGTH OF THE TRIAL.

It is not likely that the trial will end before Friday. Up to noon to-morrow will be occupied with the evidence for the defence, and in the afternoon the prosecution may have one or two more witnesses to examine. When the evidence on both sides is closed, Mr. Metzner will sum up for the prosecution, to be followed by Mr. Barry or Mr. Wilcox for the defence. This will probably close to-morrow's business. On Thursday morning will come Mr. Joslyn for the prosecution. This gentleman is well known for his oratorical powers, and for the effective manner in which he "piles up the pathos," as one of his admirers remarked. He always draws well, and will have a large audience. His effort will take up to noon on Thursday, and perhaps the entire day. On Friday, probably Mr. Farnsworth will close for the defence, to be followed by Mr. Metzner for the prosecution.

Snow in Vermont.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Snow a foot deep has fallen in Northern Vermont during the past two days.

COOK, COBURN & CO.,
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
[illegible]

STEELE & ...
[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, No. 69, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Wednesday) evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

FURS.

FINE FURS.

STRYKER & BARNES

Have the Largest and most Elegant Stock of

LADIES' FINE FURS

Ever shown in this city, at their Fur Manufactory,

Cor. Washington & Clark-sts.

SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN

LADIES' FURS

AT

BISHOP & BARNES',

FASHIONABLE FURRIERS,

115 *LAKE-ST.*

LADIES' FURS

Manufactured for Fine Custom Trade, in Maine and Nova Scotia Mink, Astracan Sets, all styles, Ermine, Hudson Bay Sa... [illegible] *sell at*

REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.

Our Motto is "LOW EXPENSES, LOW PRICES." Call and be Convinced.

J. BARSTOW, Manufacturer,
104 Randolph-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CATALOGUE SALE

OF

O. L. ROBELLARD'S
NEW YORK GALLERY
OF
171 Selected Oil Paintings,
AT
109 Dearborn-st,
(PORTLAND BLOCK.)

These Paintings are by the best Foreign and American Artists, framed and gilt with PURE GOLD LEAF.

AT AUCTION,

Commencing on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 o'clock p. m., and continuing each day till Wednesday, the 17th, inclusive. The gallery will be open for inspection on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., when descriptive catalogues can be had. An examination of the Paintings is respectfully solicited.

No. 109 Dearborn-st.
COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

POULTRY EXHIBITION.

FIRST DAY
OF THE
POULTRY EXHIBITION,
AT
LIBRARY HALL,
400 Coops Already Entered.

Doors will be Opened at 1 P. M.

Admittance, 25 cts.

A rare opportunity to select from Improved Breeds of Fowls of all kinds.

Open Day and Evening.

MILLINERY.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
MILLINERY
GOODS.

Selling at 20 per cent less than New York Cost Prices. Silk Plush Hats, $1; Misses' 75 cents; Velvet and Felt, 50 cents; Misses' 25 cents. Large assortment latest style Feathers and Flowers. Some very fine Feathers 25 cents. Discount from above prices for wholesale buyers. Now is the time to get your goods at great bargains. Call and see us. Splendid Styles in Winter Hats and Bonnets. Hats and Bonnets made to order. 36 West Randolph-st. S. T. WING.

AERATED BREAD.

AERATED BREAD.

The subscribers would hereby inform the public that having purchased the well known

DAKE'S BAKERY,

They are ready to furnish this celebrated Bread of a

Superior Quality,

To anything ever before offered. Ask your grocer for it. Give it a trial.

BLAKE, HERDMAN & CO.
Chicago, Nov. 4, 1869.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

A very desirable marble front house, with Mansard roof, and containing 13 rooms—all modern improvements, and water on every floor—situated between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., and having a fine view of the Lake, renders it a very desirable residence. Address D B F, Tribune office.

FOR SALE,

1437 Indiana-av., House and Lot

At $9,000, part on time. E. K. SWIFT, Agent, 126 South Clark-st.

OLD CLOTHES.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

Ladies and Gentlemen—You who have Cast-off Clothing will do well to notify A. COLEMAN, 139½ South Wells-st., who will pay the highest price, and call where required.
A. COLEMAN,
139½ South Wells-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

H. I. B. GORIN will call at the Briggs House; he will ... of something to his advantage.

PROFESSIONAL.

PERSONAL.

To All Who are Suffering from

DISEASES OF THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. AYER

Will Personally Receive Patients

AT THE

Throat and Lung Institute

100 Washington-st.

This new system of cure is a perfect success. It arrests effectually that loathsome complaint, nasal catarrh, preventing its advance to the lungs, and eradicating it completely. It affords a speedy and radical cure for inflammation and other diseases of the throat—those certain harbingers of consumption, if left to themselves or improperly treated. By this new system bronchitis itself, so closely allied in symptoms and results to consumption, becomes as manageable as any disease the physician is called upon to battle, and consumption, in which all these affections sooner or later terminate, may, in most cases, when properly treated in season, be controlled and arrested.

Thousands who have tried in vain every known remedy for restoration of the voice, have, in a few weeks, been as much astonished as delighted to regain it perfectly; those who have suffered for years with enlarged tonsils and inflammation and ulceration of the throat, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, cough and irritation of the air passages, have never failed, in a single instance, to attain a perfectly healthy condition of those organs, after proper trial of this practice, if the lungs had not been previously involved.

The effect is IMMEDIATE, DIRECT and CERTAIN. Improvement is apparent from the first hour of using the remedies, and a permanent cure is the result of the treatment in all curable cases. Patients may rely, confidently, upon a correct and candid examination. The system in this class of cases is unlike any other mode of practice, in all essential respects. The remedies are addressed directly to the organs diseased.

After an examination the patient can take remedies and return home, where they can be used with success. Those who cannot call may write. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5782, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EGAN

Is curing Scrofula, Tubercular Consumption and Catarrh with Inhalation and the Alterative with which Sir Benj. Brodie, of London, restored to health in six weeks the late Dr. W. S. Egan, after an illness of seven years' standing. Office, 165 State-st.; office hours, 5 to ...

NOTIONS.

CHEAPER
THAN THE
CHEAPEST.

PEUGEOT'S
GREAT
Wholesale Variety Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

CLOSE BUYERS OF
Fancy Goods, Toys,
Druggists' Sundries,
Yankee Notions and
Dollar Store Goods,

Should call and see Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, as we have

BARGAINS

To offer in many of these Goods.

FROM 10 TO 15 PER CENT

Can be saved by remembering that

Peugeot's Great Variety Store
IS AT
99 & 101 Lake-st.,
UP STAIRS.

CITY RAILWAY.

After Nov. 7,

NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD

BY THE DRIVER

On the One-Horse Cars of the Chicago City Railway.

It has been found to be impossible for the Driver to carry tickets and money, in addition to the change in envelopes which he furnishes to passengers for paying fare.

Tickets can be procured at THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, southwest corner State and Randolph-sts., and at the following Agencies:

State and Thirty-first-sts.—Dodge & Fitch's Drug Store.

Douglas place—Sargent's Drug Store, 613 Cottage Grove-av.

Indiana-av. and Thirty-first-st.—C. N. Perry & Co.'s Drug Store.

Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st.—Maxwell & Co., Grocers.

DANIEL THOMPSON, Sup't.

CEMENT.

UNION
Akron Cement Co.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
AKRON CEMENT.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
88 Market-st, Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Kid Gloves and Ostrich Feathers
CLEANSED AND COLORED,
At Reed's, 138 State-st.

LACE
WASHED AND REPAIRED,
(OF ALL KINDS,)
At Mrs. S. DUCKS, 483 Milwaukee-av., Chicago.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that my wife, Mrs. ELIZA THAON, has left my house and board, that hereafter I shall pay no debts contracted by her.
LEOPOLD CHARLES THAON.

KINDLING WOOD.

FIRE! FIRE!

I beg to inform my old patrons and the citizens of Chicago, that my

KINDLING FACTORY

Has been rebuilt and is now in running order. I have now a good lot of DRY PINE on hand. Bunch and Long Kindling delivered free of charge and at short notice, to any part of the city. Factory at the old stand, 287 and 289 Fourth-av.

Hard wood always on hand at low rates. One horse feed power for sale. GEO. BASSETT.

LOTTERY.

Extra Class, No. 631, for Nov. 9, 1869.
[illegible]
CLASS NO. 632 FOR NOVEMBER 9.
[illegible]
PRIZES CASHED and information furnished by C. H. MURRAY & CO.'S Kentucky State Combination and Single Number Lotteries, by F. C. DAVIS & CO., Brokers, 129 Monroe-st. ... P. O. Box 126.

DRY GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,
106 & 108 State-st.,
AND
56 & 58 WASHINGTON-ST.,

Will offer, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, a great variety of Dry Goods at

REDUCED PRICES.

Striped and Checked Silks, at $1.
Extra quality do., at $1.25.
Heavy Checked and Striped Lyons Silks, at $1.50.

BLACK SILKS

Twenty-five per cent lower than ever offered before.

Colored Poplin Alpacas at 31 1-4 cents, worth 50 cents.

Heavy Striped Poplins at 25 cents.

Heavy Wool Poplin Plaids at 56 cents, worth 75 cents.

Black Poplin Alpacas, extra quality, at 37 1-2 cents.

CHEAP GOODS
IN
Every Department,
AT
Ross & Gossage's.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

WEST & CO.,
140 LAKE-ST.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
BOHEMIAN
Toilet Sets, Vases, Wine Sets,
PARIAN
Statuettes & Busts,
Offer to the Trade,
Holiday Goods,
At New York Prices.
GLASS SHADES,
For Covering Wax Flowers, &c.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
WEST & CO.,
140 Lake-st.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL
PULLMAN
Palace Car Express.

MEALS SERVED ON BOARD.

Omaha to San Francisco in 81 Hours.

A SPECIAL TRAIN of Pullman Palace Hotel Drawing-room and Sleeping Cars will leave

OMAHA AT 9:15 A. M. EVERY THURSDAY

Commencing Nov. 11, 1869, and run through to San Francisco without change, arriving there Sunday afternoon.

RETURNING, this Special Train will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO AT 7:00 A. M. EVERY WEDNESDAY,

Commencing November 10, 1869, and arrive at Omaha Saturday afternoon,

Connecting with Fast Atlantic Express

For all points East.

Passengers by this train from San Francisco arrive in New York the following Tuesday evening.

FARE by this Special Train between Omaha and San Francisco, including double berth in Sleeping Car, $165, currency. Meals will be served on this train, viz: Breakfast from seven to nine, $1.00; Lunch from eleven to two, card prices; Dinner from four to six, $1.50.

This Train is especially designed for through Passengers, and will stop only at points necessary for fuel and water.

Passage Tickets, Drawing-rooms, Sections and Berths can be secured by telegraph, letter, or personal application, at the General office of the Pullman Pacific Car Company, 108 Michigan-av., Chicago, at office of Union Pacific R. R., Omaha, and at office of Central Pacific R. R., San Francisco.

A. N. TOWNE,
Gen'l Supt. C. P. R. R., Sacramento.
C. G. HAMMOND,
Gen'l Supt. U. P. R. R., Omaha.
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
Pres't Pullman Pacific Car Co., Chicago.

WHITE LEAD.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

"PHŒNIX"

PURE WHITE LEAD.

We offer the above brand of White Lead to the public, with the positive assurance that it is perfectly pure, and hereby agree to pay

ONE OUNCE OF GOLD

for every ounce of adulteration that it may be found to contain. For sale by dealers generally.

ECKSTEIN, HILLS & CO.,
Cincinnati.

NOTE.—Consumers will consult their interest by bearing in mind that a large proportion of the article sold as pure White Lead is adulterated to the extent of from 50 to 90 per cent; and much of it does not contain a particle of lead.

CHASE, FAVOR & BARRETT,
Manufacturers' Agents, 21 South Water-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

WRECK FOR SALE.

FOUR FIFTHS OF THE

PROPELLER HUNTER,

Sunk in Detroit River, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the warehouse of ... in the city of Detroit, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock a. m. Terms and conditions made known, on the day of sale.
J. O. & R. T. EVANS,
For themselves and other owners.

CAROLINA RICE,

New Crop, for sale, to arrive.

BARBER & WHITEHOUSE
153 LaSalle-st.

Spirits Turpentine,
FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE.
BARBER & WHITEHOUSE,
153 LaSalle-st.

COAL.

J. L. HATHAWAY, Dealer in Coal,
44 Market-st., near Randolph.

Briar Hill Coal of all sizes, a VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, and Hard Coal of all sizes constantly on hand, and delivered PROMPTLY and in good order to all parts of the city.

Also Blossburg ... for Blacksmithing.

TELEGRAPHY.

OFFICE
PACIFIC & ATLANTIC
TELEGRAPH CO.
OF THE U. S.,
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9, '69.

EQUITY OF CHARGES
For Night Telegrams.

COST OF NIGHT MESSAGES
Further Reduced.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, in addition to its reduction in charges for daily messages, has, in adherence to its policy of adjusting rates, so that a point of equity shall be maintained between the public and the corporation, made a radical change in the system of charges for night telegraphing, and a great reduction in the rates for

COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL NIGHT MESSAGES.

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, with whose organization, in 1866, the system of transmitting, after night, a greater number of words for a less charge than was made by day, is satisfied that the popular idea, that ... [illegible] ... as heretofore operated, it not rendering the benefits it was desired it should. The wish of THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY was to reduce rates so as to induce the use of the wires for long business communications.

Three years' observation shows that commercial night messages rarely reach, and seldom exceed, fifty words, while the bulk fall below twenty, or are only made twenty, because the charge is for that number, and a less number would cost as much; thus causing the parties who only wish to send ten words to pay as much by night as by day, and really affording to such no reduction, no compensation for the extension of the time of delivery. To meet this unequal working of what was intended to be, and is, a great benefit and reduction to the whole public, and place all on an equal footing, and encourage the use of the wires for family and social as well as commercial messages, the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States have established a uniform rate for night messages.

That Company will hereafter receive messages of any number of words, from ten upwards, to be transmitted after 7 p. m., and not to be delivered until the next morning, for one-half the usual charge for a similar number of words transmitted during the day.

The main office of the Company, where night messages are received, is at

No. 91 Clark-st.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
PRESIDENT,
Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Co. of the U. S.

REDUCTION OF RATES

FOR TRANSMISSION OF

Telegraph Messages.

OPENING OF THE OFFICES OF THE

PACIFIC & ATLANTIC
TELEGRAPH CO.
OF THE U. S.
IN CHICAGO.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC & ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE U. S., PITTSBURGH, Nov. 5, 1869.

The Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States having completed its lines to Chicago, has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of that city, that, in accordance with the policy and custom of the corporation, it has opened offices for business in Chicago, with the following liberal reduction of rates, and trusts that the company will receive a fair share of the telegraph business of the people of the city:

From Chicago to New York, $1.00 for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Philadelphia, $1.00 for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Baltimore, $1.00 for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Washington, $1.00 for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Dayton, 60c for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Columbus, 70c for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Pittsburgh, 80c for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Cincinnati, 60c for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Louisville, 80c for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Nashville, $1.20 for 10 word message.
From Chicago to Memphis, $1.40 for 10 word message.

It is the policy of this Corporation to reduce rates, as from time to time the increase of messages offered for transmission over its wires justifies.

The people of Chicago need no argument to instruct them that competition is the cause of reductions in telegraph charges. Nor is it necessary to point out that a positive, full, and sustained support of THE PACIFIC & ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES is but due as an act of justice, and as resulting in a continuation of low rates for the transmission of messages, and securing cheap telegraph service.

The Chicago Offices of the Company are at

91 CLARK-ST., bet. Randolph & Washington,
12 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
SOUTH WATER-ST., foot of State, and
CORNER RANDOLPH-ST. AND WABASH-AV.

GEO. H. THURSTON,
President Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Company of the United States.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM
New York, Queenstown & Liverpool.

SIBERIA, MALTA,
TARIFA, PALMYRA,
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

Cabin Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown......$80 gold
Steerage Passage......$30 currency

For passage apply to P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent,
No. 2 Lake-st., Corner Michigan-av., Chicago.

DYE WORKS.

CHICAGO STEAM DYE WORKS.

COOK & McLAIN,
129 South Clark-st., and 93 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
The Largest Dye Works IN THE WEST.

Ladies' Silk and Woollen Dresses and Shawls dyed and cleaned in a superior manner, in beautiful colors and shades. Gents' Coats, Vests and Pants dyed and cleaned. Goods received and returned by Express, with directions.

FINANCIAL.

$4,000 to Loan
ON GOOD CITY REAL ESTATE.
Apply to JAMES A. COWLES,
Room 2, 92 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
IN SUMS TO SUIT.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.,
No. 4 Otis Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

REMOVED.

REMOVAL.

J. M. W. JONES,

Importing and Manufacturing Stationer, has removed to the new and spacious building

NOS. 108 & 110 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Where may be found the largest and best assorted stock of Stationery in the city. Blank Books made to order, and Printing of every description, done promptly and in the neatest manner. J. M. W. JONES.
108 & 110 Randolph-st., between Dearborn and Clark.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its purity and pickle-keeping qualities. ... Largest works of the kind in the United States.
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,
...

Also a splendid article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

FINE ARTS.

To Photographers of the Northwest.

S. RABAT, Artist, late of Fredrick's, New York, has established his Studio at 124 State-st., for India Ink and Water Colors.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Contracts to let for the wood work of the bridge across the Aux Plaines River at ... Proposals will be received at ... Plans and specifications ...
[illegible]

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS,
BUSINESS AND DRESS
SUITS.

The Largest Stock,
The Greatest Variety
AND THE MOST
REASONABLE PRICES
In Chicago.

TERRY & BARNES,
116 & 118 Randolph-st.

PUTNAM'S OLD STAND.

YOUNG BROTHERS & CO.,

For the purpose of concentrating their business at St. Louis,

WILL CLOSE OUT
THEIR
Entire Chicago Stock
OF
CLOTHING
At Cost!

The Goods are fresh and desirable, and buyers will find this a rare opportunity to get bargains.

JOBBERS AND RETAILERS

Can buy any Goods in our stock CHEAPER than they can be MANUFACTURED.

We have a large line of

CHINCHILLA
AND FINE
Beaver Overcoats,

And VERY FINE SUITS, well suited to the wants of the CITY RETAIL TRADE. The stock must be closed out by December 1st.

YOUNG BROTHERS & CO.,
98 & 100 Michigan-av.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

BARRETT & ARNOLD,

Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of

BARRETT'S
Felt & Composition
ROOFING
MATERIAL.

ALSO,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Woollen Roofing Felt,
Woollen Sheathing Felt,
Resin Roofing Pitch,
Roofing Paint,
Paving Cement,
And Coal Tar.

Dry Sheathing,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR PLASTERING.

Office, 124 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

CALLIFORNIA WINES.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Public attention is respectfully invited to the following "Card" from the California delegation in Congress, respecting the genuineness and purity of the

ANAHEIM CALIFORNIA WINES.

JOHN F. CARR & CO., Agents,
Anaheim Wine Growers' Association, New York.

We, the undersigned, residents of the State of California, considering the impositions to which [illegible] ...

SAMUEL B. AXTELL, M. C.,
First District, California.
A. A. SARGENT, M. C.,
Second District, California.
JAMES A. JOHNSON, M. C.,
Third District, California.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13, 1869.

These Wines for sale in quantities by

HURLBUT & EDSALL, No. 39 Lake-st.
ROCKWOOD & BLOCKI, 124 Lake-st.
E. P. DWYER & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st.
... SCHIFFERMAN, 127 Lake-st.

STATIONERY GOODS.

DIARIES FOR 1870.

Fine assortment, and prices low. ... CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers, 50 and 52 Lake-st.

WILBER'S PATENT
Initial Press
AND
BANK CHECK CANCELLER.

A very neatly arranged Press, for either stamping initials or cancelling bank checks, drafts, &c. The best article in the market. For sale by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers, 50 and 52 Lake-st.

Photograph Albums.

Large variety and low prices to the trade.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE,
Manufacturing Stationers, 50 and 52 Lake-st.

STOVES AND RANGES.

ORIENTAL
Furnaces, Ranges,
AND FIREPLACE HEATERS.
PEERLESS COOKING,
The best Cooking stove made. BRILLIANT PARLOR STOVES.
BARKER & HALLEY,
273 and 275 State-st.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.

ALL NEW STYLES at a reduction of 20 per cent, at McGINLEY'S,
... Washington-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

BUY THE MONITOR
EXTRA CLOTHES WRINGER.

[illegible]

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE BABCOCK
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Office—132 Washington-st.

measure which [illegible] seven Senators, Buckalew, Anthony, [illegible] Morton, Ferry, Rice, and Warner, must have merits sufficient to redeem it from censure when subjected to impartial criticism.

Senator Buckalew was the only one of the seven Senators actively interested in the plan he presented. The analysis we shall give of its workings will convince every reader that the other Senators could not have thought much about it. It was carefully reviewed and its glaring absurdities exposed by us in our issue of October 2, very nearly at the outset of the present discussion. In the present movement for representative reform it is indispensable that no ammunition shall be wasted, but that all who have the intelligence to desire the end in view shall unite upon the means by which it is to be accomplished. In the hope that the influence which the *Times* will exercise over its party in the convention will not be lost in [illegible] the whole cause of representative reform to contempt and failure, we will restate the reasons which show that Mr. Buckalew's plan is wholly ill-considered and unwise. The plan itself, as applied to the election of Congressmen, is contained in the following bill:

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That in elections for the [illegible] Representatives to the Congress of the United States, whenever more than one Representative is to be chosen from a State, every elector of such State duly qualified, shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of Representatives to be chosen from the State, and may give all of such votes to one candidate, or may distribute them, equally or unequally, among a greater number of candidates; and the candidates highest in vote upon the return shall be declared elected."

Examine its operation in the election of Congressmen in Illinois. We elect fourteen members, and every voter would, therefore, have fourteen votes; 400,000 voters would cast 5,600,000 votes.

First. The above plan might elect the entire fourteen members by the votes of a minority of the people. For instance, supposing the number of voters in the State to be 400,000, of which the fourteen highest candidates have received all the votes of 190,000, while twenty-eight or forty unelected candidates have received all those of the remaining 210,000. We have only to suppose an average of three times as many candidates to run as can be elected, and that the people vote free and unrestrained by any convention, to render it probable, as well as possible, that the Congressmen elected will not even represent the majority of the voters of a State, still less both the majority and the minority.

Secondly. Out of the total vote of the State, some one popular leader, like the late Douglas, might carry off a disproportionate number. As most of these would be votes of his own party, the effect of having one very popular candidate would be to lessen the number of votes cast for all the other candidates of the same party, and so to defeat them. For instance, if the total number of Democratic voters in Illinois be 180,000, and 100,000 of these cast all their votes for one very popular leader, and the remaining 80,000 spread their votes over thirteen candidates, the result would be as follows:

	Votes.
For the one popular leader	[illegible]
For the thirteen other candidates of the same political party	[illegible]
Giving to each candidate only	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

In such a contingency one very strong popular leader would so monopolize the votes of his own party upon himself as to defeat all the other candidates of his own party and elect their opponents.

Thirdly. It would be injurious to allow one candidate to largely monopolize the popular vote and yet give him no increased power in the Legislature. Every popular vote thrown for him, more than was required to elect him, would be one vote lost to his party and to the principles he represented. *Cui bono?*

Fourthly. The theory of the above bill is that the leading parties would nominate each the number of candidates to which its popular vote entitled it. For instance, in Illinois the Republicans would nominate only eight, and the Democrats six, of the candidates for Congress, or, say, the Republicans nine, and the Democrats five, according to their actual difference of strength. This plan here betrays its English origin, and its want of fitness for this country. It is a servile and thoughtless copy of the minority plan under which members of Parliament are elected in some English counties and boroughs. But the election of our Congressmen from States differs from the election of their members from counties, in that their counties have each not more than four members, all of whom are elected by one district, while some of our States have from fourteen to thirty-three members, all of whom it is desirable, and, indeed, indispensable, to elect from different districts. In order that this plan should work in our States as it does in these English counties, to cause the majority and minority parties to cumulate their entire votes upon the exact number of candidates they are respectively entitled to elect, it is necessary that both parties shall nominate their members of Congress in the State Conventions and vote for them on a general State ticket. Only in this way can any set of names be presented with sufficient authority to induce, say, 225,000 Republican voters to cumulate their fourteen votes each on the eight Republican candidates, while the 175,000 Democratic voters cumulate their votes on the six Democratic candidates. For obviously, if there is no State Convention, or general Congress ticket, the two parties will each nominate a candidate in every Congress district; and the party that can carry the district will elect its member, as it does now. If the Republicans could carry every district in the State, they would elect every one of the fourteen Congressmen, and the minority party would be no more sure of a representation proportionate to its number of voters than it is now.

The operation of the Buckalew plan to give just representation to the minority involves, therefore, the sacrifice of our entire district system, and of all responsibility of a Representative to his immediate constituency. A State Convention might nominate, and the State might elect, a Representative for Cook County who not only did not reside here, but who was so obnoxious in the county as to poll not a single vote within its limits. Such a contingency is morally improbable; but why should it be made legally possible? But the candidates seeking nomination would not look to the people of a particular Congress district for the nomination, but to a State Convention. When elected, they would not be representatives of a district, but of the State. The plan would abolish all representation of districts, and give us, in substance, fourteen Senators, selected by two party State Conventions, in addition to the two now elected by the Legislature. The corruption that would arise from throwing the nomination of so many members of Congress into the [illegible] of our State Convention would be in itself a worse evil than any connected with the present system. The misrepresentation which would arise from giving delegates from Cairo, Springfield, Galena and Quincy the right to decide whom their party should vote for for Congress from Cook County, would be so flagrant [illegible]

Fifthly. [illegible]

[illegible] etts, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, and Michigan it is true, [illegible] parties could quite easily [illegible] vote so that each [illegible] its just proportion [illegible] gressmen. But in New [illegible] lvania, Ohio, Indiana, and [illegible] h party goes into the fight [illegible] ther it will not get the ma- [illegible] Neither party would dare [illegible] itself, in advance, to be in the [illegible] oth, therefore, would vote for [illegible] ore than the number to which [illegible] titled. This might result in [illegible] ajority of Congressmen to the [illegible] rty. Against all these objec- [illegible] Buckalew plan cannot be sus- [illegible] is a waste of ammunition to [illegible] No person or journal which [illegible] representative reform, will [illegible] ward. It is only calculated, by [illegible] absurdities, to prevent any [illegible] m from being adopted.

E ROAD TO SPECIE PAYMENTS.

[illegible] upreme Court is presided over by [illegible] an who is half Judge and half [illegible] r, or, rather, a pretty good Judge and an able financier rolled into one. Salmon P. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, took us away from specie payments, and it may be that Salmon P. Chase as Chief Justice of the United States is ambitious to restore us to specie payments again. The decision last winter that coin was still "legal tender" as well as currency was felt to be a step toward resumption. It authorized contracts payable in coin, which Congress had been vainly trying to do. The recent decision that contracts payable in Confederate currency can be collected in so much gold as the sum called for in Confederate currency was worth at the time the contract was made, is the declaration of a premise whose logical conclusion will do much to simplify specie resumption. For if the Supreme Court, as is now intimated, is about to decide the Legal-Tender act to be [illegible] as null as the rebel Legal-Tender act, and its nullity will be followed by the same legal results. If contracts payable in Confederate currency can be collected in so much gold as the sum called for by them was worth when the contract was made, or when it matured, then contracts made during the greenback period will be payable in so much gold as the greenbacks called for by the contract are worth at the date or at the maturity of the contract.

It is gratifying to note that, concurrently with the growth of this opinion that the Supreme Court is about to annul the Legal-Tender act, gold falls, and the legal tenders advance in value. This indicates that the financiers believe that such a decision would be very soon followed by the retirement, or funding, or payment of the greenbacks. Hence their advance in value. If Congress should provide for funding them into five-twenties this would raise the greenbacks to the present value of those bonds, to wit: 90. In other words, gold would fall to 111. Hardly any lawful provision can secure their retirement from circulation without enhancing their value—*i. e.*, reducing the premium on gold. If Congress will, therefore, provide for the issue of National Bank notes, redeemable in specie, and properly secured, as fast as the greenbacks are withdrawn, it would seem as though the long agitated problem of our depreciated currency question will collapse as suddenly as the rebellion "caved" after its long resistance.

BLACKMAIL VS. BRITISH GOLD.

The New York *Tribune* is accustomed to defend "protection" by insisting that every person and journal that supports free trade is in the service of British manufacturers, and is paid in "British gold." In a late issue of that paper is published a list of subscriptions for the *Weekly Tribune* from Pennsylvania, numbering nearly 5,000. Here are the subscriptions:

	Copies.
Singer, Nimick & Co., Sheffield Steel Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Lloyd & Black, Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
James Marshall, Franklin Foundry, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Anderson & Woods, Steel Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Graff, Bennett & Co., Clinton Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
General J. K. Moorhead, Novelty Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Moorhead & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Dilworth, Porter & Co., Rolling Mill, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Schwartz & Haslett, Druggists, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, H. Pemberton, Agent, Natrona	[illegible]
Hussey, Wells & Co., Steel Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
C. G. Hussey & Co., [illegible] Manufacturers, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Park, Bro. & Co., Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Keystone Bridge Company, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
A. Bradley & Co., Stove Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
William Smith, National Foundry and Pipe Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Locomotive and Car Works, Allegheny City	[illegible]
James B. Lyon & Co., Glass Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Adams & Co., Glass Works, Birmingham	[illegible]
Everson, Preston & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Lehigh Zinc Company, Bethlehem, [illegible], President	[illegible]
Allentown Iron Company, Allentown, [illegible] Lewis, Superintendent	[illegible]
Allentown Rolling Mill, Allentown, L. H. Gross, Superintendent	[illegible]
Thomas Iron Company, Hokendauqua, Sam'l Thomas, President	[illegible]
Atkins Brothers, Pioneer Furnace and Rolling Mill, Pottsville	[illegible]
Geo. W. Snyder, Engine Builder, Pottsville	[illegible]
Allison & Bannan, Fort Carbon	[illegible]
Locust Iron Works, Harrisburg	[illegible]
Dr. Geo. Bailey, Central Iron and Nail Works, Harrisburg	[illegible]
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Iron Manufacturers, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Jones & Laughlins, American Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Lippincott & Bakewell, Manufacturers of Saws and of the "Red Jacket Ax," Pittsburgh	[illegible]
B. L. Fahnestock & Co., Druggists, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Chess, Smyth & Co., Nut and Tack Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Laughlin & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Nut and Bolt Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Sligo Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., Pipe Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Union Iron Mills, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Shoenberger & Co., Iron Works, Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Dubridge & Son, Glass Manufacturers	[illegible]
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company	[illegible]
Bellefonte	[illegible]
Altoona	[illegible]
Messrs. Wood, Morell & Co., Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown	[illegible]
Reister & Co., La Belle Steel Works, Allegheny City	[illegible]
Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Catasauqua	[illegible]

Here is a record of a tax of one dollar per head, levied and collected by the Presidents or managers of these iron companies, upon their workmen, to support the New York *Tribune*. Of all the acts of oppression committed under the protection of the tariff, this is about the most shameless. The men are already taxed upon all they eat, drink, and wear; upon their household furniture, and the very school books of their children, to swell the inordinate profits of their employers; and now, in addition to this, are taxed each one dollar a year to support a newspaper which advocates the perpetuation of that tax. They are compelled to pay out of their scanty wages to uphold a paper which defends the policy of impoverishing the many to enrich the few. In the list given are only the exactions made from a few of the iron establishments in Pennsylvania. It is safe to presume that the others have all been [illegible] in a like manner. The iron-workers, however, are not the only manufacturers to whose workmen the New York *Tribune* is paid out in place of a portion of their wages. There are the other thousands of men and women working in cotton and woollen mills, in glass and all other manufactories, who, doubtless, have all been taxed in the same way for the same purpose.

The question will occur, spontaneously, to every reader, if the workmen in each shop and furnace are taxed from $50 to $1,500, to support the New York *Tribune*, how much do the employers pay for the same purpose? If $5,000 be extorted from the workmen in these few establishments, how great must be the aggregate collected from all the factories and workshops of the country, to keep up the organ of protection? The recipient of this forced loan from the half-paid and impoverished workmen of the country has the hardihood to publish the record of the extortion, and then talk of his opponents being paid by "British gold!"

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress, a year ago, by law, provided for a partial reorganization of the Judiciary of the United States. The Supreme Court will hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, any six of whom shall constitute a quorum. The law provides for the appointment of a Circuit Judge for each of the nine Judicial Circuits, who shall reside in his circuit, and shall have the same power and jurisdiction therein as the Justice of the Supreme Court for that circuit. The Circuit Court in each circuit shall be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court assigned thereto, or by the Circuit Judge, or by the District Judge, sitting alone, or by the Justice of the Supreme Court and Circuit Judge sitting together, or, in the absence of either, by the other and the District Judge. The Circuit Judges are to be paid $5,000 each per year. This [illegible] effect on the first Monday in December, 1869. It provides further that any of the Justices of the Supreme Court who have been in commission ten years, and who have reached seventy years of age, and shall resign, shall be paid their regular salary for life.

The salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are wholly inadequate. The office is a very exalted one; it is, perhaps, the most dignified official position under our government; but dignity alone will not support and maintain a man and his family. The present salary is $6,000 a year for the Associate Justices and $500 additional for the Chief Justice. This is below the earnings of any member of the legal profession of equal experience and ability. There is not a railroad company, nor a corporation of any magnitude, in the country which does not pay its legal adviser as much as one of these Judges receives. With the salary as it is, and the cost of living as it is, no lawyer, unless he is personally wealthy, or disposed to be corrupt, can take the place, and support himself and family respectably. The duties of the office necessarily exclude all other business. The Judges are compelled by a sense of propriety to keep out of all the great interests of life in which other men make fortunes and grow rich. Their duties are not confined to questions arising under the Federal laws and Constitution, but practically extend to all questions. It only requires that a party to a suit is a resident of a different State from any of the other parties to transfer the case from the State to the Federal Courts. In this way it has virtually become the appellate court in nearly all controversies at law and in equity. So great had this business become that the appointment of the Circuit Judges was a matter of necessity. The Justices of the Supreme Court would have either to abandon the circuit or the appellate business. They have had, for many years, a greater amount of business than it was possible for them to attend to, and, even under the new arrangement, will have [illegible] required of such a court.

Congress, as an act of justice, should, when putting this reorganization of the judiciary in operation, vote an increase of salaries to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and his associates, if they are fit to be trusted at all with the great powers and duties pertaining to their office, should be paid $10,000 each, per annum.

"Will The Tribune be kind enough to inform the Republicans of Illinois whether the 'Cook County members' consider a clause providing for impartial suffrage, without regard to race or color, a '*partisan measure*,' which they will 'resist and oppose'?"—*Springfield Journal.*

ANSWER. If any considerable number of people in Illinois desire a clause to be inserted in the new constitution, providing for impartial suffrage, without regard to race or color, all the Cook County members of the convention will vote for it, provided it be subsequently submitted to a vote of the people. The Springfield *Journal* has not yet indicated whether it desires any such clause in the new Constitution. The Republican party having committed itself to a different method of securing impartial suffrage, viz., by the Fifteenth Amendment, which Illinois has already ratified, there is room for an honest difference of opinion as to the expediency of doing the same job in another way. Hence, we should like to have the Springfield *Journal* define its own position before it catechises other people.

If the Fifteenth Amendment is not ratified by the requisite number of States, before the adjournment of our Constitutional Convention, we shall certainly be in favor of having an impartial suffrage clause inserted in our constitution. And, since it must be submitted to a vote of the people afterward, we should deem it the part of wisdom to submit it separately, because a great many people would vote against the whole instrument, and thus jeopardize its adoption, unless they were enabled to vote on the suffrage clause by itself. For this plan the seven members from Cook County will assuredly cast their votes.

As regards the printing for the convention we assume that nothing will be done to disturb the amicable pecuniary arrangements existing between the Republican and Democratic newspapers at Springfield.

THE NORTHWEST.

The Peoria *Transcript* of the 6th, says:

"Our readers have already been apprised of the arrest and commitment to jail of Mrs. [illegible] Yocum, of Brimfield, [illegible] Cyrus Yocum, the deceased, [illegible] served during the war in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. [illegible] On the Saturday before his death, Cyrus Yocum brought his family to Brimfield to his wife's relatives [illegible] Mr. Wyman, lying at the foot of the stairs [illegible] Our reporter found Mrs. Yocum to be a pleasant, motherly-looking woman, somewhat worn, but still retaining traces of beauty. [illegible] is a woman of strong will, and bears up under the crushing accusation brought against her with [illegible] fortitude. She is the last woman in a thousand that a detective would single out as a murderess."

IOWA.

A wife eloped from Cedar Falls with a sailor, week before last, selling part of the family bedding for money, buying clothes for an outfit on $10 of her husband's credit, and leaving him and their six children behind. A week subsequently she was found knocking at her husband's door—her sailor friend having gone to sea, doubtless,—and she was taken in.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Edenville murder case is: "That Charles C. Clark, Frank Clark, and Ivanora Clark came to their deaths between the hours of 8 and 12 o'clock on the night of Nov. 1, A. D. 1869, at the residence of A. G. Clark, by an axe, in the hands of their mother, Mrs. Mary Clark, by striking Charles C. Clark on the back of the head; Frank Clark, three blows on the right temple, and Ivanora Clark one blow on the back of the head and one blow over the left ear—all with the pole of the axe."

WISCONSIN.

The *Wisconsin* says that Milwaukee long ago kicked the Bible out of her schools, and has progressed so far since that the teacher in the Ninth Ward School daily curses his pupils, not with a simple little "swear," but with enough of them to use up ten em dashes in a single breath.

The Mauston *Star* says that dealers claim to have shipped from Juneau this fall over 10,000 barrels—about 30,000 bushels—of cranberries. This enormous crop of wild fruit—for in that vicinity cranberries are not cultivated—was gathered from the marshes north of New Lisbon.

In Milwaukee, last Thursday night, a German named Metzler came near meeting his death in a singular manner. It appears he had been drinking hard, and before reaching home was so exhausted that he gave out, and, opening the gate of a yard, went in to lie down. No sooner was he inside than a savage dog sprang upon him. Metzler's cries soon brought assistance, and it came not a moment too soon, for the poor wretch was being badly used. The dog had bitten him through the cheek, inflicting a savage wound; through both arms and hands, in one place taking out a large piece of flesh; and on the side. The animal would not let go until it was knocked senseless by a blow from an axe. Metzler's injuries are of a serious nature.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Post* of the 6th says: [illegible]

MINNESOTA.

A Pennsylvania paper mentions the return of Mr. C. H. Garrison from a visit to his mother, residing in Dodge County, Minnesota. This lady, it appears, is [illegible] years of age, the mother of thirteen children, the grandmother of seventy, [illegible] She is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and has unimpaired eyesight.

NEBRASKA.

The Omaha *Herald* tells the following story: [illegible]

wife, and finally found one—a woman of [illegible]

KANSAS.

Miss R. H. Henry, who for two years has served as Engrossing Clerk in the Kansas Assembly, was recently married at Topeka. By this act she will probably lose her position in the House, for last winter, when she was a candidate, her opponent was a married lady, and Miss Henry took good care that it should be known. She claimed that she was entitled to the place more than her opponent because she had no husband to take care of her. Of course, the married lady was distanced in the race.

OHIO.

It has been definitely ascertained that the thief who stole the $600 from Lehman & Co.'s grocery [illegible], and was chased by the excited populace to the corner of Seventh and Plum streets, where he very suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, escaped capture by jumping into a newly dug privy vault in the rear of Mr. Vicker's church. This hole is thirty-five feet deep. The sudden stoppage at the bottom of it must have jarred the reckless fugitive considerably. He seems to have survived the perilous descent, however, for toward dusk a mechanic, working on the church, on seeking his coat and vest where he had deposited them early in the afternoon, found that they had been exchanged for garments of another pattern, texture, size, and smell. The thief had arisen from the foul pit by some unknown means, divested himself of his soiled raiment, and slunk away in the garb of an honest mechanic. His boots were found sticking fast to the bottom of the vault, but their former tenant had made tracks for quarters which have not yet been discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A couple of Nimrods came across a full-grown California lion, while hunting in Sierra County. One of them dropped his gun, and was soon ensconced in a tree. He hadn't lost any lion.

A collection of twenty-five pins, very well made, has just been placed in the Louvre. They were found in the subterranean vaults at Thebes, and were made more than 3,000 years ago.

An English paper says that photographs can now be printed with printers' ink. They are as permanent as a printed text, and so easy of production that 12,000 may be produced from a single plate in one day.

The duration of human life in the principal countries of Europe has recently been estimated as follows: Prussia, [illegible] years; Belgium, [illegible]; France, [illegible]; England and Wales, [illegible]; Sweden, [illegible]; Denmark, [illegible]; Schleswig-Holstein, [illegible].

Duelling is not such an expensive amusement in France, despite all that has been said about it. A hostile meeting took place last August, between M. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Gustave Flourens. The combatant who was unhurt and the seconds has each been fined 100f.

The quantity of gold produced in Nova Scotia from the date of the first discovery of the precious metal to the end of 1868, a period of eight years, amounts to 180,000 ounces. The best year was 1867, when the yield amounted to nearly 30,000 ounces.

Mr. Personne has found another substance that operates exactly like phosphorus in the animal economy, and that is pyrogallic acid, hitherto considered inoffensive, but which will kill a dog in fifty hours, by converting the heart and liver into fat.

A New Orleans wife "having her suspicions," recently inspected a bouquet which her husband destined for a favorite danseuse, and discovered a little note expressing adoration, &c. She substituted an invitation to dine at her house. The young woman came, but the husband was more surprised than pleased.

According to the *Court Journal*, a lady thought it would look interesting to faint away at a party when one of the company began bathing her temples and head with vinegar, upon which she suddenly started up and exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair!"

A Mr. Paget, in England, has been gathering statistics. He has collected particulars of 1,000 students, and finds that "23 achieved distinguished success, 66 considerable success, 507 fair success, and 124 very limited success; 56 failed entirely, 96 left the profession, 87 died within twelve years of commencing practice, and 41 died during pupilage."

Civita Vecchia has been the scene of a great miracle. A brigand guilty of numerous murders was lately missed from the jail there, but was not long after recaptured by the police. The man now avers that he did not break out of prison, but was taken out by an angel, whom the Madonna, touched by his sufferings, sent in to deliver him. He demands an inquiry into the facts, and a judicial recognition of the miracle.

About seven months ago, a lady in Santa Clara, California, in kneeling down for the purpose of religious devotion, knelt on the edge of a spring to her hoop skirt. She experienced some little pain in the knee at the time, but thought it no serious matter. However, the limb commenced swelling, and became inflamed, causing her intense suffering. It continued to grow worse until last week, when her physician determined that the amputation of the limb was necessary to save the woman's life. The operation was performed, and the lady, although much reduced, is in a fair way to recover.

A story is going the rounds which shows that French detectives are not behind Americans in knowing how to look after their own interests. A legacy of 500,000 francs was left to a lady, who, with her daughter, had long lived in poverty. But the fortunate couple were nowhere to be found, and the affair was put into the hands of a young and active detective. When, after obtaining repeated extensions of time, two months had elapsed, he presented himself before his superior unaccompanied, the latter upbraided him with inefficiency. "Very well, my dear sir," was the calm reply; "but I have now to inform you that I have been eight days married to the daughter of the lady I have been searching for, and I shall thank you to hand over the 500,000 francs, which are the property of my mother-in-law."

A German machinist, named Wm. Yonkel, 24 years old, took arsenic for all the ills that flesh is heir to, at San Francisco, on the 21st ult., dying on the 24th. He left several letters, in one of which he said: "Dear Friend—With this letter I will let you know that I have made application to be a fireman with the devil. I guess he will have something for me to do. I do not know what I shall do here in this world. I am so unhappy; it is the fault of my marriage. I think I ought to have a better woman; but I believe that the devil brought her to me. She is at fault, and may be I am a little at fault too. I would not have married the girl if I had not loved her. I love her still. My work I had to give up; then I could not keep my thoughts collected, and I did not know what I did. I could not drink; my nature would not let me do it. But for this I should go crazy, and that would be a nice story if I was sent to Stockton. I bought arsenic to poison rats, but I will try it on a two-legged rat, and I think that will be the best way."

POLITICAL.

The Louisville *Courier* (Democratic) is evidently not an admirer of "Judge" Dent. It says: "In spite of the efforts of the Conservative press, it cannot be denied that there is a very strong disposition on the part of the people of Mississippi to repudiate Dent. There is a lurking suspicion in the mind of the masses, which the best [illegible] finds it hard to [illegible] that Dent is [illegible] carpet-bagger. This, added to the fact that the Dent platform and the Alcorn platform are pretty much identical, and that Dent has not been able to secure the support of his 'big brother-in-law,' occasions a certain sense of disappointment, not to say disgust, which is likely to be manifested by a very small vote on election day. It is to be regretted that our Conservative friends could not find a representative somewhat nearer home. It begins to look as if the first [illegible] was a bad investment."

The Topeka *Commonwealth*, speaking of the election in Kansas, says: "So far as Kansas is concerned, let it be understood that Democratic successes are few and far between. Leavenworth, Atchison and Wyandotte Counties (lying on the Missouri River) have generally gone Democratic since the organization of the State. This year the Democrats elect the greater portion of their county ticket in these counties, but the Republicans elect ten out of sixteen members of the Legislature. Perhaps half a dozen Democratic members have been elected outside of these counties. Two years ago the Democracy had some thirty odd members; this year they will have, probably, about twelve in the entire Legislature, which consists of one hundred and sixteen members."

PERSONAL.

The report that Adelina Patti is insane is denied by her relatives.

The Emperor of Russia is in such feeble health, owing to his dissolute life, that his physicians say his death may be looked for at an early day.

Isabella, the famous flower girl of the Parisian Jockey Club, is now the mistress of a wealthy American. She may be seen every afternoon, at the "Bois," in one of the most elegant carriages.

Napoleon the Third lives now principally on beefsteak, oysters, and chocolate. His physicians have forbidden him to drink either tea or coffee.

Mrs. W. J. Florence lost $8,000 worth of her theatrical clothes in her recent trip from New York to San Francisco. The railroad company paid the bill promptly.

[illegible] a young girl at Kieff, in Russia, [illegible]

The New York [illegible] to Western papers of an altercation between Dana and Greeley [illegible]

them in the whole period of their acquaintance, are nearly thirty years."

A great many rumors concerning the illegitimacy of the Prince Imperial are circulating in Paris. The most widely circulated of these reports is that the Prince is the son of a Spanish merchant, who was prevailed upon to give the babe to the Imperial family, and accept a very lucrative position in Pondicherry. Rochefort has repeatedly alluded to the illegitimate birth of the Prince in *La Lanterne*.

Four royal accouchements are expected either in the present month or in December, viz.: The Princess of Wales, the ex-Queen Sophia of Naples, Princess Margaret of Italy, and the Duchess of Parma. The Pope has promised to be godfather to two of the expected infants, those of the ex-Queen of Naples and the Duchess of Parma. Francis II. and his Queen have been hurrying back to Rome in order that the birth may take place on Italian soil.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

About the Orchard—Vinegar-Making—The Vinegar Room—How One-Third of the Apple Crop is Lost.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., Nov. 8.

ABOUT THE ORCHARD.

In all new countries the demands of the people are limited, for, generally, the means of the pioneer are not extensive; but as the country is settled and put under culture, the means are obtained for the more liberal purchase of necessities and luxuries of life. As a general thing that class of supplies considered as luxuries come from a distance; in fact as soon as we begin to produce these articles, they are no longer ranked as luxuries, but become necessities. The new settler deems a barrel of apples or a keg of cider a luxury, while the orchardist puts a daily supply of these articles among the necessities of life, as a part of his daily food and drink. He finds that an abundant supply of fruit, wine, and cider lessens the demand for beef and pork, insures better health, and thus lessens the doctor's bills.

The West has made great progress in many directions, and bids fair to stand first in the quantity and quality of her orchard products; she has paid millions of dollars to the Atlantic slope for fruit, but will soon be able to supply not only her home demand, but to ship large quantities to the East, the North, the further West, and the South. Indiana, a large part of Illinois, Michigan, Southeastern Iowa and Missouri have superior advantages for fruit culture, as regards soil, climate and markets.

There is no reason why this class of products [illegible] a price as remunerative as [illegible] or farm staples. Complaint is often made of the low price; but this is a blessing, for the low price induces people to purchase, and thus they become constant consumers. A walk along Water street, up State, Dearborn and Clark, will give one some idea of the new demand for fruit. It comes in by car-loads and ship-loads, from Michigan, Northern Indiana, and Southern Illinois, and the surplus is reshipped west and north. Winter apples are the present great staple, cranberries and dried apples, peaches and the small fruits occupying a less important position.

My neighbor, Sam Jones, who prides himself on his corn, spring wheat, pigs, and fat steers, made the tour of the Chicago fruit market with me last week. Sam has always held to the farm staples, and has gone light on the orchard. He was astounded at the extent of this trade. The sidewalks were full, cellars full, drays loading and unloading, men heading and unheading barrels, and clerks shipping to Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Northern Illinois, and delivering to thousands in the city. "Won't it be overdone?" "Yes; as much as wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and other farm staples. You have seen wheat thirty cents, corn ten, and potatoes unsalable; just so you may occasionally see apples at two dollars a barrel.

"Neighbor Jones, look around and see if there is not one or two items from the orchard that should now be on sale, that are wholly missing or in small supply of inferior quality." "Do you allude to cider and vinegar?" "Yes." "Well, as to that, cider don't sell, I am told, and cider vinegar is made in large quantity in this city. I met a man at the breakfast table who told me he had brought fifty barrels of cider to the city, and had not been able to sell it, and it was like to spoil on his hands; and in another week would only be fit for vinegar, and as there is no demand for cider to make city cider vinegar, he was at a loss to know what to do. He told me the cost had been as follows: Making forty gallons, $1.50; cask, $2.00; freight and cartage, $1.00. Total, $4.50 per cask of 40 gallons. To this should be added picking up the apples, fifty cents. The apples, he said, were those windfalls, half rotten, only fit for the pigs, and not worth picking up for that purpose. If we call them worth a dollar, we leave the net cost of the cider at $6, or fifteen cents a gallon. I am offered $8 for it by a pickle-maker, who says he must have cider vinegar for his pickles; but I must pay my commission man sixty cents, which leaves me $1.40 per cask of 40 gallons, and out of this must come my expenses to the city."

"Won't the saloon-keepers buy your cider?" "No; they say it sours on their hands, and they can make nothing out of it." "Why not turn it into vinegar?" "Well, I tried that one year, put up forty casks, and more than half leaked out; the hoops burst off a portion of the casks, and then some of it did not make good vinegar until the second year. The grocers would pay no more for it than for the city-made article. On the whole, I find that cider and vinegar won't pay, except for my own use." "For your own use? But how do you manage to make it keep for your own use?" "Well, as to that, I make it of my best winter apples, and that will keep good all winter." "Why not make it the same for market?" "No one will buy it. A barrel of cider is a barrel of cider anyhow, and it won't sell. I shall not try any more."

This is the story of cider and cider vinegar that is repeated from year to year. In coming home, Sam and I talked over this matter of the apple crop and its products, and the result is Sam will plant a large orchard this fall. He says he can now see that apples take the place of other food, and make part of a square meal; that he sees just where the Michigan cider man made the blunder. Let him make cider out of good, sound apples, and put his vinegar in good, strong, iron-bound casks, and both will keep and sell.

That is the material point. Nearly all the cider that has been sent to Chicago has been of a very inferior quality, only fit to go to the vinegar barrel; in fact, that is its only commercial value. A few persons who are partial to cider vinegar purchase it, and the pickle-makers need a small supply. This is the demand, and to supply this demand they pay about twenty cents per gallon—all that it is worth. We may, therefore, safely state that a good article of cider seldom finds its way to the city.

The early windfalls, half rotten will not make good cider, and it is, therefore, not strange that people decline to drink such stuff, or to put it into their mince pies.

An orchardist in Lee County makes several thousand gallons of cider annually, and finds ready sale at home for it at thirty and forty cents a gallon, exclusive of casks. Another one, near Alton, sells at forty cents, and one at Fort Wayne, Ind., at the same price. These men have built up a reputation for good cider, and have no trouble to look after customers.

It is a well settled axiom in political economy that the sum realized over and above the cost of any particular thing is the profit, and it is this profit that constitutes industrial or commercial success. If we invest five thousand dollars in an orchard, machinery and fixtures, and make the same profit as from the same investment in other farm products, individually we are no better off at the end of the year, but the State is richer, for other industry is added to our resources. If we now consider that only half the products of the orchard have been sold to accomplish this result, and that by adding a little more capital we can make the other half of value, we shall benefit ourselves and the State also.

As a general rule, the orchard is the worst managed part of the farm. No time is given to it, or it is not attended to in proper time. We have seen this sudden freeze-up destroy a third of the crop when it should have been properly housed. In some few cases the frozen apples have been turned into vinegar, but the larger part are a total loss.

I have a neighbor who has a large apple orchard, whose management is a success. I would give his name, but he would be shocked to see it in print, and will therefore tell how he manages; and first of

VINEGAR-MAKING.

Of this he makes several thousand gallons a year, for which he finds a ready market at thirty cents a gallon at wholesale, exclusive of casks. It is rather a long story, but well worth telling at this time, when people have become disgusted with the spurious vinegar so common on the market. And then I want to show what a sad waste there is in the apple orchard—a loss fully equal to one-third of the entire crop.

When the apples are nearly full grown, say the 1st of August, and often by the middle of July, the windfalls are picked up twice a week, [illegible] into cider, and this brings us to

THE VINEGAR ROOM.

This is a room made frost-proof, and is eighteen by twenty-four feet, and holds eighty forty-gallon casks. These stand on end, on racks of two rows, and two casks high. Each cask has a faucet, and each is so arranged that it can be filled or drawn off at pleasure. This is a farmer's vinegar factory, a simple frost-proof room, containing a box stove and racks filled with casks of cider. At the beginning of the season he had some thirty casks of vinegar. This was distributed among the eighty casks, and they were then filled with the early-made cider. Here was two thousand gallons of vinegar made from apples that could not be sold; that is, the windfalls and the small, unsalable apples of the early varieties that had gone to waste. They would not make cider, for at that season cider would not keep. Here is $600 worth of vinegar that cost the picking up and making into cider, the use of the vinegar room and casks. The casks cost three dollars each, being made of the heavy staves of white oak, iron-bound, and painted. It is estimated that these, if kept in a dry room, as at present, will last thirty years without further cost than an occasional coat of paint, and the cleaning out of the excess of "mother." They are never sold, the vinegar being sent out in other casks, generally those with hickory hoops. The surplus cider, or that made later in the season from inferior apples and from the pomace is stored in similar casks in the cellar. These are also set in similar tiers on racks, each with a faucet. Through August and September the room is open to the air; but on the approach of cold nights it is closed and a fire put in, so as to keep it as warm as possible. When he has an order for a barrel of vinegar, which means a cask of forty gallons, the amount is drawn from two casks, and these are refilled from the store in the cellar. In the course of the next two or three months the same process can be repeated, the old vinegar and mother changing it very rapidly. Here is a farmer's vinegar factory that is not expensive, is easily managed, and which will turn out several thousand gallons of cider vinegar annually at a large profit to the owner. Of course, no grocer can sell city acid vinegar in the neighborhood of such an institution.

[illegible]

components for the evaporation and leakage, which may be set down at one-fourth, that is, [illegible] gallons making ninety gallons of vinegar.

In the early part of the season a bushel, or forty-six pounds, of apples will make two and a half gallons, while fully ripe, sound apples will make nearly four gallons of pure juice. In one case fifty bushels of apples early in September made [illegible] gallons; two weeks later the same quantity made [illegible]; and last week twenty-five bushels made [illegible] gallons, and fifty bushels made [illegible] gallons. Two pressings of fifty bushels each make one pressing of pomace, to which is added twenty gallons of water. Taking the season through, we may safely count on three gallons of vinegar from a bushel of apples, provided that, as in this case, they are gathered as they fall from the trees, at least twice a week. If vinegar is worth thirty cents a gallon, we might estimate the raw cider at twenty cents. This would make the windfalls of the orchard worth sixty cents a bushel, less the labor of picking and making, which can be done as a profit at twenty cents a bushel, if not less. This will leave the apples worth, in the orchard, forty cents a bushel, not one of which is salable in any other form. An orchard yielding 1,500 bushels will have not less than 500 bushels of this fruit, which usually goes to waste. I have shown that these are worth in the orchard forty cents a bushel, or $200. Thus, the man who has [illegible] bushels of apples for market and for cider, has lost $200 worth of vinegar apples, which his children might have gathered, and for the labor of making would have paid him large wages in addition. The farmer who has 100 or 500 bushels of apples loses in the same proportion. I have seen this verified this season. One farmer took the windfalls to a cider mill, and received [illegible] gallons of cider for vinegar; another [illegible], another [illegible], and another [illegible]. These men received two and a half gallons for a bushel of windfalls. They considered this so much clear profit, for they had supposed that these early windfalls were of no value; nor would they have been, had they been left on the ground until the usual time of gathering the main crop. But there is another point of value that should not be overlooked, and that is: By the picking up of these apples almost daily, it leaves no place for the breeding of such insects as the codling moth, which is so destructive on the later maturing fruit.

The vinegar trade is on the eve of a change, the apple orchard and the vineyard must again supply this demand, and the city vinegar factories, with their catalogue of acids, be put to some other use.

There is no reason why the orchards of this State should not at once supply a large part of the home demand for vinegar, and in the course of a few years have large amounts for shipping. [illegible] sold; for good cider can and will be made—an article that will not intoxicate—that is both healthy and nutritious. Such an article will lessen the demand for alcoholic liquids, and temperance men should hail this as one step in the great progress of reform.

The subject of cider making, scientifically and practically considered, will have early attention. I have at considerable expense gathered up the humbug recipes for the making of cheap vinegar, and may give some of them in full. It is useless to invest over a five dollar bill in them, for I have not seen one that is of any practical value. No good vinegar can be made in two hours, any more than pure grape wine can be made in a week. Yesterday I saw a wooden-hooped barrel, branded Old Bourbon 1854. The dealer was much offended when I suggested that the barrel must have been made in 1868; he knew the whiskey was fifteen years old, and the man who dared to say the contrary was no judge of old Bourbon, which, in this instance, I frankly confessed was true, and yet I did not see just how that barrel maintained itself so sound. Perhaps it had lain in the hold of some wrecked steamer.

Cider and vinegar making is a matter of chemistry; not the chemistry of drugs, but the chemistry of affinities, of conditions for new combinations of the natural elements that constitute them. RURAL.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

A Tempestuous Meeting—Deputies Interrupted, Hissed, and Called Hard Names—M. Pelletan Told to Leave—Jules Simon Hooted, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Paris (*October* [illegible]) *Correspondence of the New York World.*

The events of the last few days have been extremely interesting. Some of the madcaps of the ultra republican socialist party had the impudence a few days since to send to the Deputies of the Seine a letter, in these words:

"We summon you to appear before us to render an account of your intentions in relation to the demonstration of the 26th October."

MM. Bancel, Ferry, Jules Simon, and Eugene Pelletan, had the weakness to obey this insolent summons. M. Gambetta excused himself on the ground of ill health. M. Jules Favre answered the summons in this admirable manner:

"GENTLEMEN: I am not in the habit of receiving summons of the nature and in the terms of that you address to me, and still less of obeying them. You will consequently not be surprised, if you do not see me at the rendezvous you assign me. JULES FAVRE."

M. Picard, with wonted good sense, kept away. The meeting was most boisterous. When the Deputies entered, some persons (there were about 500 present) began to applaud. Instantly screams were heard from all parts of the house. "Down with *claqueurs*!" "No idolatry!" The Deputies were not invited to take a seat on the platform. They were placed, like criminals, on the first row of benches.

The President called the meeting to order, and announced that the "citizens" were assembled to hear Deputies give an account of their past conduct concerning the prorogation and future conduct about 26th October. He read M. Picard's letter begging to be excused on the plea of "previous engagements," and declaring that he would act as his colleagues might decide to act. The audience hooted and groaned for M. Picard. M. Gambetta's letter was next read, and it, too, was greeted with shouts: "Carry him to the hospital! To the hospital, Gambetta!" M. Jules Favre's letter raised the indignation of the meeting to something like frenzy. There were rounds—nine times nine—of hootings and [illegible] "He wants to speak before his turn!" "He shall not speak!" "Silence, citoyens!" "Down in front, citoyens!" "All of you upon your feet, citoyens!" "Put on your hats! The people should be covered when their deputies are in their presence!" "He sha'n't speak!" M. Jules Simon interfered and restored order, so that M. Eugene Pelletan was able to go on. He said: "You came to see me, saying, 'We come in the name of your election committee.' Now, I know all my constituents, and I defy anybody present to so much as tell me the name of a single member of my election committee."

This home thrust at the irresponsible, self-constituted demagogues present raised a terrible storm, until Citoyen [illegible], a favorite speaker of clubs, restored silence by shouting: "Citoyens, since you were stupid enough to elect these men, be at least intelligent enough to judge them, and consequently listen to what they have to say." M. Pelletan again began to speak: "I feel I have given great evidence of—" Violent interruption. "Oh! oh! enough! enough! Put the Jesuits out!" "It seems to me the meeting is wounded—" [He was once more violently interrupted.] The President, pointing to M. Pelletan, shrieked, "Citoyens! I will not allow, a second time, Deputy Pelletan to insult me by comparing me to M. Schneider" (President of the Legislative Chamber).

M. Pelletan, now breathless, exhausted, disgusted, put on his hat and determined to quit the meeting. A hundred voices: "He is leaving!" Two hundred voices screamed: "He shall not go!" "Put on your hats, citoyens, before Pelletan, who is running away!" But a dense, living wall was speedily formed between M. Pelletan and the door, barring him all egress. He moodily took his seat. M. Bancel now took the floor. His musical voice, attractive appearance, easy manners, and fluent elocution won silence. He said: "Should the Deputies go to the Legislative Chamber the 26th October? That is the question! There is no question that the constitution has been violated; but is it not strange that the Republican Left is appealed to in order to defend the work of the legislator of 1852? Were the Deputies to march down to the Legislative Chamber the 26th October, the people might perhaps follow them, but this demonstration would superinduce a sanguinary conflict. Should we run the chance of such a struggle in our present unprepared condition? The prorogation of the Chamber was a first insult; the convocation of a distant day is a new insult. Nevertheless, let us still wait; but if the government should venture upon the direct violation of universal suffrage, the appeal to arms will be signed in the study of one of your Deputies. We therefore adjourn you to the 15th of November. We shall then demand the right of peace or war, and the complete independence of the Chamber. Then, moreover, we enter the engagement to form a new Left, which shall contain none but pure radicals in its ranks."

Citoyen Lefrançais asked: "Did the people in July and February defend the charter of 1814 or the government of Louis Philippe? Don't talk to us about the reforms you expect to demand! You know as well as we do that the majority will answer you by laughing in your faces!"

M. Pelletan again tried to speak. He had not spoken five words before a storm of interruptions took place. "Oh! Oh! Enough! Enough! What a stupid animal! No! 'tis not stupidity, 'tis cunning; he is speaking against time to avoid replying to our questions. Oh! Oh! Kick him out of doors! Kick Pelletan out of doors! Pelletan is a Jesuit!"

M. Bancel took the floor, saying, "I do not acknowledge that the people have a right to insult their Deputies!"

Citoyen Lefrançais replied: "Had our Deputies said, 'We will go to the Legislative Chamber,' 200,000 men would have followed them. Deputies despise the people when once they are elected."

M. Bancel responded: "I refuse to go under the caudine forks of suspicion."

Citoyen Lefrançais answered: "I do not suspect your honesty, but I do suspect your political [illegible]."

M. Jules Simon spoke, but was hooted, except [illegible] M. Gambetta's illness, when there were constant bursts of ironical laughter from all sides of the house. When the meeting closed the four Deputies—hooted, hissed, and railed at—made their way with great difficulty to the door, swearing, I dare say, in secret that they never would be caught again.

This meeting has broken the power of the extreme left of the Radical party. They may go into the streets to fight, but they will carry few people with them. The government is taking the most energetic measures to suppress any attempt at disorder. The combination which failed in consequence of Count de Flahault's refusal to resign the Grand Chancellorship of the Legion of Honor has been abandoned for another, by which Marshal Bazaine is made Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, and General Bourbaki is brought up to Paris (to be at hand in an emergency), and given a place in the Ministry of War. The barracks are all amply provided with food, ammunition, and arms, and Marshal Canrobert is inspecting them daily. Old M. Raspail persists in his intention of going to the Chamber; but it is generally believed that he will be a [illegible]. [illegible]

Presbyterian Reunion.

The reunion of the two leading branches of the Presbyterian Church in the United States is now practically an accomplished fact. [illegible]

[illegible] ton, Nashville, Topeka, Iowa, New Albany, Muncie, Franklin, Wooster, Logansport, California, St. Paul, [illegible], Oregon, Marion, Palestine, Crawfordsville, Findlay, Washington, Genesee River, Londonderry, Oxford, Holston, Milwaukee, Lake, Peoria.

This makes a total of [illegible] out of the [illegible] Presbyteries; but later information warrants the assurance that the full two-thirds have positively ratified the basis.

The Presbyterian Church, when the reunion shall have been fully accomplished, will give the following statistics of its remaining divisions (as reported last year):

	Presbyteries.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Reunited O. S. and N. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. Presbyterian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reformed Presbyterian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Associate Synod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Associate Reformed, New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Associate Reformed, South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reformed Presbyterian Synod	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cum. Presbyterian	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Presbyterian South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The figures of the Old and New School divisions at present (May, 1869), are as follows:

	O. S.	N. S.	Total.
Presbyteries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Synods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Communicants	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Contributions (for the year) for home missions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign missions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Publication	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Church erection	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ministerial relief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freedmen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local expenses, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

This table of course represents a much larger number of persons who may properly be called Presbyterians, though non-communicants. These and the members together have been reckoned as high as 4,000,000 in all. The Presbyterians hold the third rank in number of communicants among the Protestant sects in the United States, the Methodists having (in 1868) over 2,000,000 (giving [illegible] for foreign and domestic missions) and the Baptists (all sorts) [illegible]. After the Presbyterians, the leading sects give the following numbers: Congregationalists, [illegible]; Lutherans, [illegible]; Episcopalians, [illegible]; Reformed (Dutch), [illegible]; Reformed (German), [illegible]; Universalists, [illegible].

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Six Passengers Killed and Many Others Wounded—Alleged Gross Carelessness.

From the San Francisco Times, [illegible]

In the despatches of the Associated Press of Wednesday was an obscure item from Wasatch, stating that an accident had occurred, and three passengers were killed; one of them named John Tustin, of Petaluma. Had the accident taken place on the Erie Railroad, in New York, or on the New Orleans & Lake Pontchartrain, we should have been supplied with the horrible details, the telescoping of the cars, the recklessness of the Superintendent, who had neglected to repair a switch reported three days as defective, and the carelessness of the engineer of one of the colliding trains, who received the danger signal a full mile from the point where he rushed into a wrecked train loaded with passengers. For ourselves, we have refrained from comment only until we could receive details of the sad affair, and then show clearly where the blame lay.

The train which left Omaha at 10 a. m. Monday, consisted of two baggage cars, two passenger cars, and two Pullman palace cars—made up in the order in which we have mentioned them—the baggage cars in front, and the Pullman's in the rear of the train. At a point one and one-quarter miles this side of Evanston, coming toward Wasatch (distance eight and a half miles), the forward wheels of the engine were thrown off the track by a defective switch, which had been reported three days previously to the Division Superintendent as out of order, and which had not been repaired. A despatch was immediately sent back to Evanston for a spare engine to come and haul the cars on the track. The engine came down, made fast to the rear end of the rearmost Pullman car, and hauled the train with its engine upon the track. She then cast off and moved back some three yards from the cars, where she stood. When the emigrant train came thundering down, striking her, and driving her into the motionless train ahead.

This emigrant train was running on her regular schedule time, a half hour behind the first train. When the accident occurred the conductor of the wrecked train sent back a brakeman with a red flag to a point a full half mile distant, and where he could be seen at least half a mile off by the engineer of the approaching train. The brakeman says that he waved the flag for danger, but the approaching train took no notice of it, and rushed past him at the rate of twenty miles an hour. This fact is not denied by the engineer of the emigrant train, but he says that he whistled down his brakes and the men did not put them down. It is merely absurd to say that an engineer can not get his brakes put down during the minute and a half that he is running a half mile. As he passed, the signal man yelled to him to reverse his engine, and he did so. But he was too late. Three minutes afterward he smashed into the detached engine, and a crowd of wounded, dying and dead, were crushed amidst the wreck of both trains.

The detached engine was driven back against the rear Pullman car, breaking its platforms and driving it up against Pullman No. 2. It was in this car that the damage was done. The two Pullmans did not "telescope," but the second Pullman and the rearmost passenger car did. Both were rendered an almost complete wreck. The luxurious state-room in the end of the superb palace car was completely smashed.

We have mentioned the almost miraculous escape of the gentleman who leaped from the platform; at the same moment an officer of the navy, who was one of the occupants of the destroyed state-room, was in the act of coming out upon the platform. He had opened the door, saw the others leap, stopped for an instant, irresolute; the next the cars came together, and he was thrown backward into the saloon of the Pullman, painfully bruised, but not seriously injured. Following is the list of the wounded, all of whom were in the Pullman car, with details of the injury sustained by each:

Mrs. J. Tustin, of Petaluma, widow of deceased, bruised painfully in the face.

Mrs. E. A. Horton, of New York, shoulder dislocated. It was set on the spot.

Mrs. George K. Gluyas, wife of Mr. George K. Gluyas, Chief Engineer of the California Steam Navigation Company, bruised badly, but not dangerously, in forehead.

Miss Maggie Waters, of De Witt, Iowa, injured in the back. She was severely jammed, but, it is hoped, has sustained no internal injury.

J. P. Andrews, of Sacramento, was wounded, but not severely, in the arm, breast and hip.

Mrs. W. Coffroth, also of Sacramento, wife of the State Senator from that city, slightly wounded, and also her child.

Lieutenant Commander Alfred Hopkins, of Saratoga, N. Y., wounded slightly in arm and neck.

Mrs. F. H. Cheesman, of Boston, slightly in head.

The rear train was loaded with Mormon emigrants, and here the fatality was greater, but we have less detail as to the injuries sustained. Three of the wretched emigrants were killed outright, two were fatally wounded, and a large number were more or less injured—some very severely. It will be noted that, as usual in cases of collision of the sort, the train in motion sustains the greatest amount of damage, the cars "telescoping" worse than in the train which is stationary.

ILLINOIS.

Constitutional Convention and County Clerks—Official.

DEKALB COUNTY.

	Republican.		Democrat.	
Conven'n	W. W. Sedgwick	[illegible]	[No candidate.]	
	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Co. Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[No candidate.]	

DE WITT COUNTY.

Conven'n	C. H. Moore	[illegible]	Wm. E. Duncan	[illegible]
	E. M. Benjamin	[illegible]	A. D. C. Barber (Tem.)	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	L. C. Hull	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HARDIN COUNTY.

Conven'n	[No candidate.]		W. G. Bowman	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	F. J. Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

JACKSON COUNTY.

Conven'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	J. W. Hall	[illegible]

MERCER COUNTY.

Conven'n	J. S. Pease	[illegible]	J. C. Pepper	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	J. W. Dilley	[illegible]	[No candidate.]	

PULASKI COUNTY.

Conven'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. J. Allen	[illegible]

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Conven'n	R. Hayward	[illegible]	J. P. Robinson	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	J. R. Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

UNION COUNTY.

Conven'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. J. Allen	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WOODFORD COUNTY.

Conven'n	J. G. Bayne	[illegible]	J. T. Thompson	[illegible]
	J. D. Whiting	[illegible]	John Clark	[illegible]
	P. S. Perley	[illegible]	Thomas Judd	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	F. Jacobs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BROWN COUNTY.

Conven'n	D. G. Cole	[illegible]	W. Vandeventer	[illegible]
Co. Clerk	Wm. Forsythe	[illegible]	W. L. Taylor	[illegible]

Another Colliery Explosion in England.

The London *Daily News* says: "On Friday, October [illegible], information reached Frome that an explosion of fire-damp had taken place in one of the Newbury pits. The pit is called the Macintosh, and had only recently been put in working order, though it had been opened five years ago. It is one of two worked at Newbury by the Westbury Iron Company (limited), the down-shaft being at Newbury pit, and the up-shaft at the Macintosh. The depth of the latter pit is 120 fathoms, and the average seam of coal five feet six inches.

"The system of working pursued is the eight-hours' shift, and at 4 o'clock the night men had come up and the day men were going down. At half-past 4 thirteen men and boys had been let down, and the remainder were ready to follow. The lamps were duly delivered by the lampman, all being locked. In a few seconds after the last batch had gone down a loud, rumbling noise, followed by a shock as of an earthquake, was heard, and those above ground were at once aware that an explosion had taken place. Very natural there was great excitement, but prompt steps were taken to ascertain the extent of the disaster, and, if possible, to rescue the unfortunate men. The bailiff, Mr. Baker, descended the Newbury pit, and on entering the main level he found that the door which separated the pit had been destroyed, but he was enabled to secure the fragments, and by this means to restore the ventilation to the Macintosh pit, the draught, it should be understood, being supplied by an engine into the latter pit, while the outlet was at Newbury.

"As soon as practicable there were plenty of willing volunteers to descend the pit in search of their unfortunate comrades. It was some time ere any tidings reached the bank, and as the shock had been felt for fully half a mile around, a great crowd had assembled, and a most agonizing scene ensued. The pit gave employment to fifty-five persons, and wives and children and mothers and fathers tearfully awaited the result. When at last the first body came up the anguish of the scene was, if possible, increased. A human form remained, and that was about all. The features were scorched so as to be almost utterly unrecognizable and the clothes were burnt or torn apart. Thus hour after hour the sad work went on, despair and hope alternating as the cage brought up its living, or mangled or dead freight. The colliers of some of the other pits in the district had by some means become aware of the calamity, and at once struck work to become spectators of the mournful work going on at Macintosh. It was a quarter past one o'clock when the last of the unfortunates was brought up. In the meanwhile, almost the entire medical staff of the district had assembled, and the injured men were carefully tended and conveyed to their homes, where two of them died, and we regret to hear that only one is likely to survive.

"The scene in the pit must have been most appalling. The dead and wounded had been blown up and down the pit, and two had gone into a pool of water, whence they were fished up by a crook."

The Lay Delegate Question—The Result Doubtful—Trouble Brewing.

There is some doubt which way the question of lay delegation among the Methodists will be decided. The opposition are coming up strong. We learn from the New York *Christian Advocate* that the whole number of ministerial votes thus far is a little over three thousand, [illegible] The *Advocate* goes on to say: "If the votes were to be taken during the spring session we are confident that the measure would fail, by falling very considerably short of the requisite three-quarters in its favor. What changes a few months may bring about it would be presumptive to say; but hitherto, we think, the prospects of success have not in those parts been improved by discussion. We hear the question is felt, sometimes almost with alarm, What will be the result of a failure to secure the requisite three-quarters vote, and so to consummate the plan as proposed? There seems to be a very general, though vague, notion that the friends of lay delegation will not abide by the law of the Church, but failing to attain their desires in a constitutional way, they will seize it by overriding the law and trampling upon the constitution of the Church."

RELIGIOUS.

Fifth Day's Session of the Lutheran Council.

Transaction of Regular Routine Business.

Discussion on the Minnesota Synod Proposition—Action Postponed until To-Day.

MORNING SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Evangelical Lutheran Council reassembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The opening liturgical exercises were conducted by Rev. S. Laird, of Pittsburgh.

The debate of the day previous as to the relation of the Lutheran Church to the other Christian denominations was then resumed.

The committee, to answer certain inquiries preferred by the Synod of Minnesota, and the support of the standing of the Church, reported as follows:

"The Synod of Minnesota asks concerning the declaration of the General Council on 'the four points,' whether it is the right interpretation, that heretics and those that err in fundamental doctrines, cannot be admitted to our altars as communicants, nor into our pulpits as teachers of any congregation, [illegible] in harmony with the pure doctrine of God's Word, as taught and held by our Church?"

The response to these questions was in the affirmative as a general thing in the first instance. What exceptional cases might arise in the second instance, as a matter of course, were to be left to be determined upon by the pastors of each particular church, as they might arise.

After the report of the committee was read, a general discussion upon it arose.

Professor A. L. [illegible], of Illinois, stated that he was opposed to the report, and said that if a Christian came to his church, he should allow him full fellowship at the communion table. He then offered the following substitute with regard to the question of the Minnesota Synod:

"*Resolved*, That both these questions may substantially be answered in the affirmative, and should rightfully have been so understood, [illegible]"

After a further discussion, indulged in by most of the members present, it was finally moved and carried that the question of the Minnesota Synod should be referred back again for a more definite statement, and the whole business of the evening.

The Rev. Dr. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, then proceeded to read the report on home missions. This paper showed the wide field there was for work, and how inadequate the resources of the society were to meet the demands upon them. [illegible] During the past year much has been done by the missions. The heads and hands of the committee have been fully occupied.

On motion, the report was adopted.

Brother Lawson and others proceeded, upon invitation, to make statements as to the results of missionary labor, particularly in the Far West.

On motion, the council proceeded to ballot for a Home Missionary Committee for the ensuing year.

Pending the ballot, Dr. Schafer proceeded to read a report from the Executive Committee, and furnished a copy of a constitution for congregations, and synopsis, which he recommended shall be printed. On motion, consideration on these proposed measures was postponed until the next annual meeting, with authority to have the same then laid before the council in printed form.

On motion, the council adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The usual liturgical exercises preceded the regular order of business, Rev. [illegible], of Michigan, leading. In accordance with the motion made in the morning, the first business to come up was the announcing of the result of the ballot for the Home Mission Committee for the ensuing year. The following were then chosen to serve on this committee: Revs. W. A. Passavant, G. A. Wenzel, S. Laird, H. W. Roth, [illegible], Messrs. T. H. Lane, [illegible], W. P. Weyman, A. Lange, [illegible].

The larger portion of the afternoon was occupied in discussing recommendations made by the Committee on Foreign Missions, who reported, in their opinion: First, that the General Council should assume the management of the foreign missions. Second, that the direct supervision of the whole foreign missions should be entrusted to the Executive Committee of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania. Third, that the General Council will support the foreign mission by the co-operation of its churches. Fourth, that the committee be instructed to open correspondence with the missions of Leipsic and Hermannsburg with the view to secure the co-operation of said missions. Fifth, that the General Council should consider and determine whether the Committee on Foreign Missions direct its attention, also, to the Chinese population so rapidly increasing in our land.

The above recommendations, after a protracted discussion, were at length adopted, with the alteration of the phraseology of the second suggestion, to the effect that the Executive Committee of the Synod of Pennsylvania shall be the committee of the General Council for the purpose of home missions.

The Rev. Mr. Passavant offered a resolution, in connection with foreign and home missions, to the effect that the Swedish Corresponding Secretary be instructed to open correspondence with the Finnish Society, to include Alaska in the field of operations, and made some very lengthy remarks in support thereof.

On motion, the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Schmucker made some remarks in behalf of the treasury. He stated that there was a deficiency at present of [illegible]. He wanted some measures taken to replete the treasury.

Rev. J. A. Kunkelman offered a resolution to the effect that the district synods and congregations connected with the General Council be instructed to forward moneys to meet the present deficiencies in the treasury. Carried. [illegible] Emigrant Mission Committee, reported a plan to reach that matter. He suggested the appointment of a board of managers, to consist of six clergymen and twelve laymen, one-third of each to be elected each year, to have everything relating to this locality in their sole charge, subject to the ratification of the New York Ministerium. There were also a large number of other regulations.

The following gentlemen were recommended to constitute the above Board of Managers: Revs. G. F. Krotel, G. W. Drees, F. Baden, G. Vorberg, [illegible], B. M. Schmucker, Messrs. [illegible], Moller, Weiss, Hansen, Mertens, [illegible], Smith, Anderson, and [illegible]. Adopted.

Rev. J. A. Kunkelman offered a resolution to the effect that each congregation in each Synod should take some steps to have a systematic plan to increase benevolent contributions; that the delegates present be urged to bring this matter before their respective congregations as soon as possible. The resolution contained detailed plans for the more effectual carrying out of the object proposed. Adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

The business of the evening, according to a resolution offered in the morning, was the consideration of the propositions and queries offered by the Synod of Minnesota. These, after having been up for several times, and received thorough discussion, were again called up.

Dr. Seiss, of Philadelphia, in behalf of the committee to whom the matter had been referred, said that it was essential that the committee should know whether the delegate in behalf of the Minnesota Synod had any more official documents relating to the subject in question, other than those which had already been presented. Without anything of this kind, the committee really did not know what to do, and they were not prepared with any report whatever. The Doctor furthermore desired to know whether there was anything official, either written or printed, from the Minnesota Synod.

Dr. Lieker, of Minnesota, replied that he had furnished a document to the Secretary which purported to come from the Synod of Minnesota.

Dr. Craft, of Philadelphia, wished the Minnesota gentleman to understand that no personal imputation was intended to be cast upon him by the inquiry as to documents. The question was merely asked as a matter of information.

Dr. Seiss replied at great length, explaining more fully the attitude of the committee with relation to the Synod of Minnesota, and the questions propounded by its representative in this body. He denied the right of an individual, even though he might be the President of a Synod, on his own account, to demand an official declaration from this body. It would be a much different matter if the synod made this demand in a formal manner; but we cannot recognize the right of an individual to make any such demand of this body. If he show us the record that his synod officially has put upon record any demand of this nature, we are ready to make an official answer, but not till then. We wish to reply to a synod, and not to an individual.

A constitutional question being raised, it was decided that the council had no power to answer questions propounded by an individual. They must come from a synod in a regular and specific form.

On being interrogated, Dr. Lieker, of Minnesota, stated that he had no written instructions to propound these questions to the council.

Dr. Lampe, of Wheeling, also desired to ask the gentleman some questions. His interrogatories were to the effect, whether the General Synod of Minnesota had empowered Dr. Lieker to act in this matter at all, and if so, what sort of instructions those were.

His questions were answered by reading from the rules of the council, showing what such instructions must be, and how they must be presented to the council.

The President stated that he believed that a communication demanding an official answer should come to this council in an official form. He defined what he believed that form should be, and said that the present demand on the part of Minnesota from this council, did not come up to the prescribed form.

Mr. Lieker, of Minnesota, thought that he was amply authorized to make this demand of the council. His synod passed a resolution authorizing him to make this demand, and he now wanted to know whether their General council refused to answer the questions propounded?

Dr. Schaeffer said that the reason why the council had treated the Minnesota delegate with such official punctiliousness has been that they supposed he came here clad in authority. But it has since transpired that such was not the case. If it were a mere matter of personal regard, he would send the gentleman of Minnesota back to his synod with the expression that he met in the council with friends and brothers. But we have found out that we have been violating our rules, and that we cannot afford to do so.

The President said that it was not the desire of this council to get rid of a responsibility and a duty. If there was any way in which these questions could be brought out properly, the council would be prepared to answer them.

Dr. Seiss, in behalf the committee, wished it distinctly understood that the council did not desire to dodge any responsibility. The council were always ready to answer any questions. They only wished to avoid answering questions, which, after all, were not questions.

Dr. [illegible], of Illinois, was not willing to coincide either with the President or Chairman of the committee. He regarded the questions of the gentleman from Minnesota as properly brought up.

Rev. H. W. Roth moved to offer a resolution to the effect that this council were not afraid to answer any questions which might be propounded to it, and that the council might have those questions properly brought before it, and answer them as soon as possible, and to that end, that a committee be appointed for the purpose of answering the questions.

The resolution was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the President's report, reported on the principal points contained in the same. With regard to the relations of the Council to the Missouri Synod, the Chairman stated that the council was willing to meet them in free conference at any time. As to the withdrawal of the Wisconsin Synod, it was declared to be irregular. The resignation of Dr. [illegible], as Treasurer, was accepted.

The answer to the "four points" was postponed until this afternoon.

On motion, the council adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

Owing to the unfortunate indisposition of Mr. Laurence, the "Marriage of Figaro," which was announced for last evening, and for which the sale was immense, had to be postponed, and the favorite "Martha" was given in its stead. Mr. Laurence has an extremely important part, and, as the opera requires every artist in the troupe except Mr. Castle, for its production, no one could be put in his place. It is announced for this evening.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

A gala concert will be given this evening at Farwell Hall, in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Schiller, by the Chicago [illegible] ther, at which the following programme will be performed:

PART I.

1. Overture to William Tell ... G. Rossini
2. "Hymne de la Nuit," chorus and orchestra ... [illegible]
3. Grand Duo for two pianos and orchestra ... [illegible] (Messrs. [illegible] and Louis Falk.)
4. Quartette for four female voices ... Otto Lob (Misses A. Heinrichs, [illegible])

PART II.

"The lay of the Bell" ... Romberg

The latter cantata will be executed by the Maennerchor, assisted by the following soloists: Soprani, Miss J. Sommer, A. Heinrichs, Mrs. Jordan; Alt, Miss M. Schneider, E. Bierwirth; Tenori, Mr. A. [illegible], H. Kurt; Bassi, Mr. F. Foltz (Master), [illegible]. Otto Lob will be the conductor, and Mr. [illegible], the pianist.

THE THEATRES.

Mr. Jefferson is still drawing crowded houses at McVicker's with "Rip Van Winkle." No attraction seems to be strong enough to abate the popularity of his personation.

"Mary Warner" still continues the attraction at the Museum. It is well played throughout, Mr. Padgett and Miss D. R. Allen particularly distinguishing themselves by fine acting.

Hanlon & Manning, at the Dearborn Theatre, are doing as big a business as ever.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Botanists to be Admitted—The Shells of Florida.

The Mound Builders.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences was held at the Academy, No. 263 Wabash avenue, last evening, the President, Dr. Andrews, in the chair. The attendance was quite large. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

DONATIONS.

The Secretary reported donations to the museum of a collection of fossils and minerals, being chiefly specimens of ores; Indian remains from the banks of the Desplaines River; a young white goose from Calumet; various specimens of trees, petrified wood, &c., from California; lepidoptera from Racine, Wis.; and, to the library, seven quarto and forty-eight octavo volumes, and twenty pamphlets.

MR. SQUIRE'S LECTURES.

Colonel Foster, Chairman of the committee appointed to correspond with E. J. Squire in relation to a course of lectures, reported that he had received an answer, Mr. Squire expressing his willingness to deliver three lectures, upon the "Ancient Monuments in Peru," during the week preceding Christmas.

On motion, the committee was continued, and empowered to make all the necessary arrangements.

RESIDENT MEMBERSHIP.

The Secretary reported that letters had been received from Dr. [illegible] and Mr. Ormond Stone, accepting resident membership.

THE BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Professor [illegible] stated that a Botanical Society was organized last year, and wanted to be received into the Academy of Sciences. Some gentlemen were members of both societies, and those who were not desired to know upon what terms they would be admitted.

On motion, the Secretary was instructed to reply that the academy would be glad to admit the Botanists, if there was a sufficient number to form a section—evenings to be assigned to them for holding meetings.

Mr. Walker moved that the President and Secretary constitute a committee to revise and rewrite the by-laws to meet the wants of the present time.

The motion was agreed to.

Rev. L. T. Chamberlin was elected a resident member.

MOLLUSCA FAUNA.

The Secretary read a paper on the molluscan fauna of the Gulf of Mexico, compared with that of the Atlantic coast of the Southern States. One of the most striking peculiarities in the zoology of Florida was the diversity in the character of the littoral fauna of the peninsula. The specimens found on either side were as different as those which are found in either side of the continent. This diversity was seen in the common large shells of the beaches as well as in the fauna taken as a whole. Many shells abundant on the east coast were not found at all on the west coast, and vice versa. He gave a list of three hundred and fourteen species collected on the two coasts of Florida last winter, only one hundred and forty-five, or less than one-half, of which occurred on both sides of the peninsula—fifty-eight peculiar to the east and one hundred and eleven to the west coast. These results would probably be modified by future researches, as some of the more minute species may have escaped detection on one or the other shore, although existing equally on both; but the main fact would still remain, that a marked difference existed between the faunas of the two shores, notwithstanding their proximity, and the very recent origin of the peninsula which separates them. Of its recent origin there was not only geological evidence adduced by Agassiz and Hunt, but conchological evidence not yet adduced. Although the fauna of that part of the Gulf of Mexico which bathes the west coast of Florida was of a character far more tropical than that of the east, the fauna of the latter was reproduced in the western and northern portions of the gulf. The correspondence between the shells of South Carolina and those of Galveston was confirmed by an examination of shells brought by Dr. [illegible] from Brazos, Fort Morgan, and other places. This correspondence indicated a very recent connection between the seas of South Carolina and Georgia and those of Texas, now separated, as far as water connection goes, by the sub-tropical region of the Cape of South Florida, which forms an impenetrable barrier to the western migration of temperate zone species into the colder parts of the gulf. He accounted for the distribution of animal life on the shores by the effect of the Gulf Stream, which touched certain shores and avoided others.

THE INDIAN MOUNDS.

Dr. Durham then gave an account of the recently-discovered Indian mounds in the northwest corner of Proviso, Cook County. They were five in number, located near the eastern bank of the Desplaines River. The ground is covered with young trees and underbrush, and the soil is clay interspersed with gravel. On the farm of Mr. [illegible], on Section 16 of the town of Leyden, a circular mound, forty feet in diameter, was discovered. The first discovered was an elliptical mound lying near and parallel to the main bank of the river—favorably located for a lookout station. This mound is one hundred [illegible] feet northwest to southeast, and [illegible] feet northeast to southwest. At the southern end is a shallow trench eight feet wide. Upon this mound are several black oak stumps, the largest of which is nineteen inches in diameter, and [illegible] eighty-seven rings [illegible] a very gentle slope, and is elevated forty-two inches above the surrounding ground. Mr. Kennicott made an exploratory excavation to the depth of three and a half feet, and found the mound composed of clayey soil, very compact. Fifty-two feet south of this mound, and sixty feet from the bank of the river, was another, elevated to the height of thirty-seven inches, and surrounded by a well-defined shallow trench six feet across. The measurements are: Circumference, 108 feet; long diameter, 37 feet; short diameter, [illegible] feet. The ground is covered with hazel-brush and scrub oaks, and there are four small stumps, six inches in diameter. An excavation was made in this mound, but no signs of stratification of the soil, which was clayey in character, were found. But at the depth of thirty-six inches there was found a small bone, a fragment of an ulna, but nothing else. The excavation was continued six inches below the surrounding level, and harder clay, with no indications of removal, was found. Fifteen feet distant is a remarkable mound, which has some resemblance to an animal, and has been christened "The Black Bear." The bear lies parallel to the Desplaines River, seventy feet southeast of No. 1, and the body is sixty feet long, thirty feet wide and elevated three and a half feet. The extremities are lower and flatter. The anterior extremities are twenty-one feet in length, while the posterior portion is irregular and longer. To the east of the third mound is a well marked one, 163 feet in circumference, elevated two feet. Hidden in the underbrush with an old stump on the summit, was a circular mound, sixty feet in circumference, and elevated two feet. At the depth of three feet, lying closely together, were found portions of two skulls and an impression of a third. One skull had been punctured by the sharp point of a war club.

Mr. Charles Kennicott followed, and made some remarks on the excavations made yesterday. He found two skeletons buried in a sitting posture, and three others in close proximity. In his previous excavations at Haas' Park, he found in a single mound one well preserved skeleton, buried with the head to the east, and sixteen others, grouped together, probably killed in battle, two of which were buried with the faces downward. He will continue his explorations and report progress.

Dr. Andrews then made some remarks on the bones and skulls exhibited, as to their ethnological import. He thought they were bones of the ancient mound builders, and that these people were of the burials after a battle, and not prisoners sacrificed by a victorious tribe. He showed some holes in the skulls which were marks of violence, as of accidents, or the results of a combat. The skulls all bore marks largely of our modern American Indian, the heads being short anteroposteriorly, but long laterally. In this they differed from Europeans, and are called brachycephalic, and the latter dolicho-cephalic. He expatiated at some length on the artificial compression which these skulls must have received, owing to a custom of the aborigines in the case of children. He also made comparisons of these with all other races, and spoke of their civilization.

MOSQUITOES AND FLIES.

Professor [illegible] next spoke of the metamorphoses of the mosquito, and also of the different forms of the dragon fly. The latter, when young, preys upon the mosquito in the water, and when mature does the same. For eleven months of the year it lived in the water, and was called the "water tiger." Many people thought it could sting; it could not, however, because it has no stinging implement. It has two spines, but they are powerless to do injury. His reason for supposing that we are not overrun by mosquitoes in the summer, was, that the dragon fly kills so many. The mosquito, although when young living in water, breathes through tubes, taking the air from the surface above.

The society then adjourned.

POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

Appointment of Judges to Award Prizes at the Exhibition.

A regular monthly meeting of the Northwestern Poultry Association was held in Parlor 1, Tremont House, yesterday afternoon, Vice President W. W. Corbett in the chair. The special object of the meeting was to complete the arrangements for the annual exhibition which commences to-day, in Library Hall, and continues until Friday evening.

The Executive Committee reported the following judges to award prizes, to those entitled to them, for fowls exhibited:

Class A—A. R. Bateman. (Two varieties.)
Class B—H. N. Hibbard, J. W. P. Hovey, and [illegible].
Classes C and D—[illegible], J. W. P. Hovey, and [illegible].
Class E—[illegible], and Carpenter.
Classes F and G—[illegible], Larrabee, and [illegible].
Classes H and I—Wright, Dalton, and Worthington.
Classes K, L, and M—[illegible], Brown, and [illegible].
Class N—Sawyer, Emery, and [illegible].

The report was accepted and adopted, and the committee instructed to make their report at the close of the exhibition on Thursday evening.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE LAKE STREET SEWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

There has been a sewer in process of construction on West Lake street for several months, with the consequent interruption of all business on the street, and now two entire blocks, with the proper connections, remain unfinished. There has also been recently a decrease in the number of hands employed on the works, and the winter is upon us and no street cars west of Wood street, with a reasonable prospect that the cars cannot run to Western avenue during the winter. For those of us who reside west of Wood street, and have homes and stores to tend in that part of the city, it is hard to express just indignation at the conduct of the Board of Public Works in permitting this work to progress so slowly at this time of the year as to create great apprehension that we shall suffer very serious inconvenience and loss all winter, simply for the want of a little energy and attention. This tendency seems to be chronic in the West Division, and has not to the same extent affected the North and South Divisions of the city. RESIDENT.

The Palmer (Mass.) *Journal* says: [illegible] James Fisk, Jr., has grown rich, [illegible] that he never has paid us for that puff we gave him and his four-horse team, at his request, a few years ago. A bundle of a dozen papers, containing said puff, was forwarded to Mr. Fisk by his order, [illegible] As we gave him a boost in the parading business, he ought to recognize now and do a little boosting for us."

HYDE PARK.

New Board of Town Trustees—Election of Officers—Assessment Rolls Confirmed.

A Temperance Petition.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Hyde Park was held at Hyde Park Hotel, on Monday evening. Present—Messrs. Cady, Clark, Downes, Doyle, Perkins, and Waite. Absent—Mr. Ely. The board was called to order by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

QUALIFICATION OF TRUSTEES.

Messrs. H. H. Lewis, S. P. Farrington, and C. [illegible] Hardy, Trustees elect for the ensuing year, presented themselves, and were sworn into office by A. Otis, J. P.

TOWN OFFICERS SWORN IN.

The following officers also appeared and were sworn into office, and also to keep the peace during the year in the matter of dueling, &c.: George W. Waite, as Supervisor; Joseph H. Gray, as Assessor; Richard S. Thompson, as Town Clerk, and George M. Bogue, as Town Treasurer.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Colonel R. S. Thompson, Town Clerk, was then called to the chair. He called the meeting to order, and announced that the first business in order was to nominate a President.

On motion of S. A. Downes, the board proceeded to ballot without nominations, and, on the first ballot C. M. Cady was elected President of the board.

On resuming the chair, President Cady returned thanks for the honor, congratulated the tax-payers on the selection of Trustees, and asked the same kindness from the present board that he had received from the last.

RULES ADOPTED.

On motion, the board adopted the following order of business: 1. To read minutes of previous meetings. 2. Reports of Standing Committees. 3. Reports of Special Committees. 4. Petitions. 5. Unfinished Business. 6. Miscellaneous Business.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The rules of last year were adopted, with the following standing Committees: 1. On Finance. 2. On Judiciary. 3. On Special Assessments. 4. On Police and Sanitary. 5. On Streets and Highways. 6. On Drainage. 7. On Public Grounds and Buildings. 8. On Town Plats. 9. On Licenses. 10. On Miscellaneous Business.

The President stated that he would appoint these committees and report at the next meeting.

ASSESSMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Clerk then read the special assessment roll for a sidewalk on State street—[illegible] cost $6,000, and the same was, on motion, confirmed by the following vote: Ayes—Cady, Clark, Downes, Doyle, Farrington, Hardy, Lewis, and Waite. Nays—None.

Also, assessment roll for grading, &c., Michigan avenue to Sixty-third street, $12,000, on motion, was confirmed by same vote.

Also, assessment roll on Adams street, from Fifty-seventh to Oak street, $800, on motion, laid over for one week.

The President presented a communication from H. M. Higgins, asking appointment of a special committee to audit his account and examine vouchers yet in his hands.

TEMPERANCE PETITION.

A petition was then presented by C. A. [illegible], signed by himself and about 300 others, asking the board "To adopt a rule by which they shall be governed, that no license shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating drinks, unless accompanied by a petition to be signed by a majority of persons having actual residence within one-half mile of the place where such license may be issued."

A saloon-keeper present loudly asked for the reading of the names. The Clerk read them, and he was satisfied.

On motion it was received and referred to the Committee on Licenses.

BILLS REFERRED.

The bill of R. H. Middleton, for [illegible], was referred to Committee on Finance.

The bill of C. Crichton for extra grading & openings on Wabash avenue was referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

The bill of Lull for work done on Wabash avenue, was referred to the same committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Waite—That $100 be appropriated out of Forty-fifth street funds to be expended immediately between Cottage Grove and Vincennes avenue, under direction of Superintendent of Public Works, to make Forty-fifth street passable to the ten new houses now being built by Mr. [illegible].

By Mr. Waite—That the President appoint a special committee of three to confer with property owners on Wabash and Michigan avenues, in relation to right of way, in order if possible, to avoid the expense of formal condemnation. Messrs. Waite, Lewis and Hardy were thereupon appointed.

By Mr. Doyle—That the regular meetings of the board be held at 3 p. m. Lost.

By Mr. Waite—That regular meetings of the board be held on the first and third Monday of each month at 7½ p. m. Carried.

By Mr. Waite—That the amount of the bond required of Treasurer, and Collector be fixed at $20,000 each; and that J. L. Bogue be instructed to prepare bonds accordingly. Carried.

The Clerk was instructed to draw orders on the Treasurer for the following: On General Town Fund—To C. M. Cady, [illegible]; to S. G. Clark, [illegible]; [illegible]

On motion, adjourned to next Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

HOMOEOPATHY.

Meeting of the Illinois Society—Reading of Papers and Discussion.

[illegible]

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Health Officer's Report—Death's Doings for October.

[illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Collections for the Month of October.

[illegible]

Total [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Proceedings in Bankruptcy—Real Estate Suits.

Judgments: Divorces Granted: New Suits Instituted.

The Police Courts.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CASES ON TRIAL.

Edward R. Smith v. Eugene W. Alexander. Case for an alleged malicious prosecution, the allegation on the part of the plaintiff being that the defendant in December, 1866, wrongfully caused the arrest of plaintiff, on a charge of larceny, accusing him with having stolen a quantity of lumber from the premises of defendant. On trial, the argument being in progress.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petitions for Discharge.—Isaac D. Sterling, of Chicago; Homer Prentice, of Galesburg; James McGregor, of Altona, Knox County; Sydney Lynd, of Galva, Henry County; Loren Loss, of Altona; Daniel Foy, of Yorktown; Elias D. Bacon, of Scotts Grove, DeKalb County; William H. Beavers, of Sycamore, DeKalb County.

Discharged.—Andrew Thompson, of Franklin Grove, Lee County; Julius Stahl, of Pontiac; Charles H. Loomis, Noah W. Goodrich, of Rockford.

Adjudication.—Inglis Oliver Coutor, of Chicago. Involuntary.

New Proceeding.—John Philipp Mueller, of Chicago. Voluntary proceeding.

CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW SUIT—INJUNCTION.

William Doyle v. John Ford. Bill for injunction, the injunction being to restrain the negotiation of two promissory notes executed by complainant. The notes, it is stated, were given in partial consideration for Lots 15, 16, and 17, Block 11, Vernon Park Addition, 75 feet on Taylor and 125 feet on Lytle street, upon which respondent was at the time erecting a house and barn, which, it is stated, he agreed to complete for complainant by a day certain. It is charged that this part of the contract has failed, wherefore there is a failure of consideration of the notes, which represent $1,[illegible].

JUDGMENTS.

Miner T. Ames, etc., v. William and James Taylor. On verdict for $[illegible].

Ambrose and Austin Gibbons v. Patrick Bryce et al. Trespass for an alleged assault. On verdict for defendants.

Marshall Field et al. v. Robert M. Merritt. For $[illegible].

Henry Liebenstein v. Baltic Fire Insurance Company, of New York. Suit upon a policy of $1,[illegible] on a chair factory on Superior street, between Kingsbury and Roberts streets, taken out on the first of July, 1866, the fire occurring during the winter of 1866. For $[illegible].

Same v. Metropolitan Insurance Company, of New York. Suit as above. Judgment for $[illegible].

TRIED AND VERDICT RENDERED.

August Fisher v. Singer Manufacturing Company. Suit to recover for the price of altering boxes for the company. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages assessed at $[illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENTS.

Second National Bank of Chicago v. David P. Haskell and Charles R. Betts. On verdict for $1,[illegible].

Joseph K. Tyler et al. v. Philip H. Decker and Roswell H. Mason. For $1,[illegible].

Charles Will et als. v. Charles A. Day and Scott Gilman. On verdict for $[illegible].

Robert Henderson et al. v. Henry N. Frisbie. By confession for $[illegible].

Northwestern Manufacturing Company v. Jas. Braidwood. By confession for $[illegible].

Jacob Huber v. Adolph Mueller, John P. Mueller, and George H. Mueller. By confession for $[illegible].

REAL ESTATE.

Andrew Mitchell v. Caroline D. Gates et als. Decree of sale, by trustee, of Sub-lot 4 of Lot 4, Block 24, School Section Addition.

Jackson D. Reeves v. William Coughtry. Decree confirming title of complainant to Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, A. F. Fawcett's Subdivision of the west ten acres of the north half of the north half of the southeast quarter; also, the west five acres of the north half of the west half of the south half of north half of southwest quarter of Section 4, 38, north range 14.

Edward Speakman v. M. McKendree Tooke. Decree confirming sale under foreclosure.

DIVORCES GRANTED.

Ira Harvey v. Mahala Harvey, late Stanley. Decree of divorce on bill filed April 16, 1868. The bill represented a marriage during the year 1862, at a day which the complainant could not remember, [illegible] in the town of Bethlehem, N. H., [illegible] of children, [illegible] and the desertion of the wife at Providence, R. I. The testimony was furnished by the depositions of foreign witnesses.

Sarah Parker v. Thomas Parker. Decree of divorce on the ground of desertion.

QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

Application of Stanley O. Fowler to adopt James Kelley. Petitioner states that James Kelley is a male child of the age of 9 years, who has resided in the family of petitioner and supported by him since he was of the age of 3 months, being the illegitimate offspring of one Anna Keller and —— Burton, there being a supposed marriage, but Burton being in truth the husband of another woman, upon learning which the woman separated from Burton, but subsequently gave birth to this child. He asks that this child be named hereafter Lewis James Fowler.

COLLISION ON THE CANAL.

Mary Vedder v. Steam Canal-boat Wasp. Warrant for collision, it being alleged that on the 6th day of October last while the canal boat Paramount was proceeding from Chicago to Peru, and when she was passing a bridge about three miles from Chicago the Wasp, by the mismanagement of her crew, collided with her, damaging her to the extent of about $[illegible].

NEW SUITS.

George Carroll and Brother v. Ezekiel Morrison. Assumpsit. Demand, $[illegible].

Edward M. Dennis et al. v. William Belfield. Assumpsit. Demand, $[illegible].

Sally M. Chapin v. Charles Augustus, Frederick and Edward G. W. Betts. Case. Damages laid at $[illegible].

William Thomas v. Charles Martel. Assumpsit. Demand, $[illegible].

John J. McKinnon v. William B. Curtis. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

Aaron Bliss v. Hiram N. Ballou. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,000.

Henry C. Swanson v. Frederick A. Thomas and W. A. Dickerman. Assumpsit. Demand, $[illegible].

Thomas Nicolls et al. v. [illegible]. Attachment as against a non-resident. Indebtedness declared at $1,[illegible].

Edward Patrick v. William A. Hettich. Trespass. Damages laid at $2,000.

George Kreisinger et als. v. Martin O. Walker and Obediah Jackson. Debt, $[illegible]. Damages, $[illegible].

William H. Weston v. Edgar H. Durand and Frederick Uhlich. Assumpsit. Demand, $[illegible].

PEOPLE'S [illegible].

[illegible] for the larceny of a [illegible] of dry goods, valued at $[illegible], from the C. & N. W. R. R. Co., was tried yesterday. The jury is out.

RECORDER'S COURT.

A CASE OF CRUELTY.

Elizabeth McManus and John McManus. Decree of divorce. The complainant (the only witness) testified that she lives at No. 28 Union street, and that she has been a resident of Chicago during fourteen months. She was married to defendant at New York city, on the 9th of January, 18[illegible], and lived with her husband until a year ago last July, when she left him because she was afraid of him, he having frequently threatened her life, and treated her with great cruelty. His cruelty commenced about six months after their marriage, and continued until the separation. In May, 1868, he beat her and thrust her out of doors. In July, 1868, he threw a burning kerosene lamp at her, and then beat her until her face and eyes were black and blue, and her clothing torn. On the 13th of August, 1868, he beat and kicked her until she became paralyzed, as the result.

DESERTION.

George M. Clark v. Ellen E. Clark. Decree of divorce, the testimony being furnished from New York. William Johnson, formerly of Chicago, now a commission agent, of New York, testified that he has known the parties about four years. They lived together as man and wife until the fore part of August, 1867, when the woman deserted her husband and his home at Chicago. These parties were married on the 6th of September, 1861.

NEW SUIT—HABEAS CORPUS.

People ex rel. Harry Manson, John Murry, and James Kelly v. Conrad Folz, Jailor. Habeas corpus. Relators are held in custody, pending examination on a charge of larceny and in default of bail. They state, not only their illness, but that their prosecution is a malicious proceeding on the part of one Mary Hein, declared by them to be a disreputable person.

JUDGMENTS.

Conrad Luebring v. Reinhold Perleist. Against plaintiff for costs, he taking a non-suit.

Thomas Wright et als. v. George Wenner. On verdict for $[illegible].

THE POLICE COURTS.

MADISON STREET COURT.

James F. Smith, and another young man whose name is unknown, called at the Barnes House, about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and requested lodging. They were assigned to a room by the porter, but shortly after came running down stairs, followed by a boarder. The porter, hearing the noise made in descending the stairs, and suspecting something was wrong, locked the hall door and put the key in his pocket. Smith and his companion endeavored to open the door, but finding that impossible, the former pulled out a revolver and threatened to relieve the porter of a portion of his coat if he did not open it immediately. Frightened almost to insensibility, he complied, and the two rushed into the street. The porter followed them, crying "Watch! robbers!" etc. Policeman Murphy heard the cry, started in pursuit, and succeeded in capturing James. Yesterday morning he was held in $2,000 bail for trial. It appears that Smith and his companion had entered the room of one of the boarders, and, while fumbling about, awakened the occupant, who gave the alarm, which resulted in the arrest, as above recorded. [illegible] where it was. Yesterday he was held in $[illegible] bail for trial.

Charles Downer, a school teacher, was found in the kitchen of a house on Twelfth street, Tuesday night, where he had gone for the purpose of taking a nap. He was fined $[illegible] for vagrancy. He said he would go to Milwaukee, if released, and the execution was therefore suspended.

William Keefe, Mary Keefe, Anna Carey, and John Hickey were arrested in a house located on the corner of Paulina and Kinzie streets, on Tuesday evening, while engaged in dancing and yelling. Whisky had made them lively, and given tone to their voices. They were each fined $[illegible].

ARMORY COURT.

A Mr. Bestermann is a peddler, and at present out in the country disposing of his goods. He has a wife, with whom he left $36 in English money, and $[illegible] in greenbacks, and a friend named Solomon Rosenberg. Solomon went to the wife a day or two ago, and learning that she had the money mentioned, expatiated at some length upon thieves and burglars, and the risk she ran in keeping the money about the house, and, after some persuasion induced her to give it into his hands, that he might deposit it in a bank. It was alleged that it went into his pocket and had not been heard from since. Owing to the absence of witnesses, the case was continued until this morning.

George Ship, a negro, became angry at his sweetheart, and knocked her down stairs. She complained of him to the police, and he paid $[illegible] for disorderly conduct. How sweet the charge of "disorderly" sounds to one guilty of an assault!

John O'Neil and Joseph Quinn, small boys, were sent to the Reform School, for stealing some coffee and a can of oysters from a place on South Wells street.

Mary Murphy was fined $25 for stealing some silver plated spoons belonging to a lady in whose employ she was as a domestic.

George Young was assessed $[illegible] for vagrancy and exposing his person on Clark street.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Orvis Benedict and J. Wentworth came near [illegible] a countryman out of his money at the Galena Depot, on Tuesday. They were about receiving his pile when Policeman Garrett interfered and arrested them. They were fined $100 each, and given forty-eight hours to "git."

Solomon Bock, a pimp and runner for houses of prostitution, was fined $[illegible] for vagrancy, and sent to the Bridewell in default.

Anton Frabner, 14 years of age, a purloiner of miscellaneous property, was sent to the Reform School.

REAL ESTATE.

Warranty deeds, conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, November 9:

Stewart av, n w cor of Archer road, e f, 1[illegible] 6-10 ft, with s e f on Archer road of 60 ft; Sept. 8	$4,000
Auburn st, 87 6-10 ft s of Cayuga st, w f, 50x150 ft; Nov. 8	750
Butterfield st, 433½ ft n of Egan av, w f, 25x100 ft; Nov. 6	800
Butterfield st, 209½ ft n of Egan av, w f, 25x100 ft; Nov. 2	900
Butterfield st, 184½ ft n of Egan av, w f, 25x100 ft; Nov. 8	600
Michigan av, 114 ft n of Fourteenth st, w f, 25x150 ft; Nov 9	18,000
State st, 247 ft n of —— st, w f, 25x121½ ft; Nov. 4	[illegible]
Fulton st, 166 6-10 ft e of Elizabeth st, n f, 25x124½ ft; July 21	1,[illegible]
Cornelia st, 24 ft e of Noble st, s f, 24x127 ft; Oct 14	[illegible]
Blackhawk st, 170½ ft w of Reuben st, s f, 24x[illegible] ft; Nov. 8	[illegible]
Monroe st, 80 ft e of Winchester st, s f, 24x125 ft; Oct. 28	3,000
Kansas st, 150 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 25x120½ ft; Nov. 9	400
Lots in partition subdivision of Lot 3, in Block 81 of S W ¼ Section 21, 39, east; Nov. 9	3,[illegible]
Seward st, 180½ ft n of Lumber st, e f, 25x85 ft; Nov. 8	650
Union st, 200 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 20x100 ft; Nov. 8	[illegible]
West Monroe st, 50½ ft e of Laflin st, n f, 75x105 ft; Oct. 11	10,[illegible]
Washington st, 66 ft e of Page st, s f, 25x183½ ft; Oct. 9	15,000
Coolidge st, 214 ft e of Laflin st, n f, 24x124 ft, with buildings; Nov. 1	1,[illegible]
Park av, s w cor of Robey st, n f, 50½x124 ft; Nov. 3	6,500
Sullivan st, 360 ft w of Sedgwick st, n f, 20x[illegible] ft; Nov. 8	[illegible]
Chicago av, 60 ft e of Dearborn st, n f, 30x104 ft; Sept 7	8,[illegible]
Huron st, 250 ft w of Kingsbury st, n f, 24x110 ft; Aug 4	1,[illegible]
North Franklin st, s of North av, e f, 50x[illegible] ft; Oct 25	3,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Wolcott st, 228 ft s of Wilson av, w f, 50x125½ ft; Sept 22	1,000
Dummy Road, n of Albert st, 1 55-100 acres; Oct 20	2,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.	
Forty-ninth st, 250 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125½ ft; Nov. 5	150
Forty-ninth st, 225 ft w of Stewart av, n f, 25x125½ ft; Nov. 5	150
Michigan av, s w cor of Sixty-first st, e f, 74x110½ ft; also, Michigan av, 232 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 25x173½ ft; Nov. 13, 1868	2,[illegible]
Forty-fourth st, n w cor of State st, 10 acres; Aug. 16	[illegible]
WEST OF CITY LIMITS.	
Madison st, 478½ ft w of Staunton st, s f, 48x132 ft; Oct. 28	700

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for Nov. 9, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	....	....	[illegible]	To 2 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	
2 p. m.	[illegible]	N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	....
9 p. m.	[illegible]	N. W. [illegible]	[illegible]	inches

A Great Fire-Proof Planing Mill.

The tendency of capital toward manufacturing in Chicago is very marked. The enterprises put on foot in this direction are at present among the great features of the Northwestern metropolis. There are certain advantages enjoyed here which should make Chicago the great manufacturing centre of the Northwest. Among these, and, perhaps, having pre-eminence over all, is that of lumber. The lumber receipts and exports of Chicago, it is well known, exceed those of any other city in the Union. It is, therefore, fitting that there should be established here planing-mills, saw-mills, and mills, for doing the various work that lumber requires before it is put into the market. Perhaps, at present, there are as many mills of the present description in Chicago as in any other city in the country. But Chicago not only calls attention to the number of its mills, but also to their quality, equipment, and capacity.

We have mills here which may challenge comparison with those cities which were old when Chicago was but a mere trading-post. One of the great institutions of this city is the planing mill of Messrs. Pomroy, Gustorf & Co. This mill is situated at the corner of Twenty-second and Morgan streets, in the very heart of what is known as the "Lumber District." The old mill of the present firm was burnt down on last April, when everything proved to be a total loss. With that enterprise which characterizes the business men of this city, this firm not only had their establishment in full running order in less than three months, but had a mill constructed so far superior to the one which was destroyed, that a large number of its prominent features are worthy of especial mention. The new mill is entirely fire-proof, and is so built that conflagration is simply impossible. The new structure covers one entire block, extending from English to Twenty-second street on the north and south, and from Brown to Morgan street on the east and west. The main building is built of brick, is 200 feet in length, and presents a very fine architectural appearance, everything about it being neat and tasty. This much so far as the outside is concerned. Internally, the arrangements are very perfect. First comes the engine room. Here everything is solid stone and brick. The two large and magnificent boilers drive an engine which has 100-horse-power. The boilers are fed by a most ingenious contrivance. The shavings which the planing-machines throw off are drawn up into a pipe by means of a huge fan, and thrown thence down to vaults in the vicinity of the furnace, where they can be very conveniently used by the fireman to keep up the fires. The boilers require no other fuel than this. In the most of planing-mills, the great inconvenience is the vast amount of rubbish which accumulates through the ordinary processes of work. Here all this is remedied, first, by the flue, which carries the shavings to the boilers, and second, by the same flue which conveys all the materials that the boilers cannot consume, to the chimney. This chimney, being twelve feet square at the base, and one hundred and three feet high, burns all the extra and superfluous materials that are not needed by the boilers.

The capacity of these mills allows of the dressing of 100,000 feet of lumber per day. There are ten of the largest planing machines in full running order, as well as two saws. By means of the flue above spoken of, no shavings are allowed to collect in the room where all the labor is performed. Notwithstanding the fact that this firm were burned out in April last, they will have dressed [illegible] feet of lumber before the 1st of January. At this rate, this would make their business [illegible] of lumber per annum.

Besides the immense apparatus, and as an independent branch of business, the west end of this mill is given up entirely to the turning out of shingles. Of this branch of manufacture there are [illegible] turned out per day.

The lumber yards of these mammoth mills are just about three blocks above the main establishment. The shipping facilities of this firm are beyond anything of the kind ever before known. In the rear of their works they have a large shed, which extends backward a distance of 100 feet. A switch track, long enough to accommodate 17 cars, connects with all the main lines in the city, and passes through what is a railroad, &c., built expressly by this firm for the convenience of their patrons. By means of these conveniences, all the extra transportation which seems always to be necessary in institutions of this kind is saved entirely to the consumer and to the patrons of this mill, while at the same time none of the lumber is exposed to the weather after it is dressed and while being loaded into cars.

The business connections of the present firm are already very extensive. It supplies orders, and very extensive ones, too, from Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, and Nebraska, on the west, and as far east as Boston. In fact, the body of the lumber required of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Omaha to Sherman, is done by this firm [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

Everything seems to point to the cotton States and to the cotton crop, as the source and means from which, and by which, the movement toward a specie basis of prices is to receive its inauguration, earlier, perhaps, than persons in this part of the country generally expect. At the recent Commercial Convention at Louisville, a communication was read in which were embodied the views of a meeting, in July, of Southern business men, at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that our present paper currency is an undesirable medium of exchange, and that banks, organized on a coin basis, and issuing notes redeemable in coin, were the only kind of banks and currency now adapted to the business requirements of the South. While this might be said of every part of the country, to some extent, it is especially true of the South. Her great staple, cotton, is raised chiefly for exportation, and against the gold price which it bears in Liverpool, the producer and the shipper are continually obliged to balance his estimated cost in gold, to arrive at any estimate of probable profit or loss. To do this, from day to day, under the varying fluctuations of the price of gold, is an endless [illegible], let any one fancy the dilemma cotton dealers at the interior markets of the South—who were buying cotton in currency—must have experienced during the late gold speculations. It would seem almost impossible for men in daily purchases of cotton under such a condition of things to avoid an involuntary return to a gold standard based on foreign prices for cotton. The new wealth of the rehabilitated South has never had the opportunity to avail itself of the most important and profitable feature of National Banking, because the restricted amount of national currency was all absorbed. Therefore the capital of the South has been withheld from banking, but within the next year there will necessarily be a vast increase of banking facilities in that section, and a pressing demand for some kind of paper currency that shall be redeemable in gold. If the $300,000,000 limit to the circulation of the National Banks were removed, then, but for one clause in the National Currency act, banks might organize in the South on a coin basis and issue notes redeemable in gold. This clause is in Section 32 of that act, providing as follows: "That every association formed or existing under the provisions of this act shall take and receive at *par*, for any debt or liability to said association, any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under and by virtue of this act." The clause prevents any National Bank from doing its business on a gold basis, and it would seem that, if the National Bank system is to extend to the South, some enabling act is required, under which banks, that so elect, may issue notes redeemable in gold and require notes of the same character for their claims against other National Banks. This is the kind of banking facilities for which the South will be apt to press its claims in the next Congress,—a movement that will be strongly seconded by the influence of New York and merchants everywhere engaged in foreign trade.

In local finance matters are quiet; the most of the banks still talk "tight money;" others say it is easy compared to the condition of ten days or a week ago, and that the demand is not pressing. Many borrowers who find money scarce at the banks at the usual rates, find it plenty enough in the open market at higher rates. Those who have undoubted securities to offer find no serious difficulty in getting money in this way if they are willing to pay for it.

Exchange continues tolerably firm, at from 25c per $1,000 discount to par. At the counter rates continue unchanged, bankers selling at 1-10 premium and buying at from par to 1-10 discount.

The following table gives dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold, and silver, in this market, this afternoon; the semi-annual interest periods of the United States bonds are also given:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881, January and July	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, ex-int. May and Nov	115[illegible]	115[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, ex-int. May and Nov	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, ex-int. May and Nov	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, January and July	11[illegible]	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, January and July	11[illegible]	11[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, March and Sept	10[illegible]	10[illegible]
Chicago City 7s [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	97	98
American gold	127⅜	....
Silver	118	....

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

10:30 a. m.	127[illegible]	12:35 p. m.	127[illegible]
10:45 "	127[illegible]	1:20 "	127
11:00 "	[illegible]	2:15 "	12[illegible]
11:15 "	127[illegible]	2:35 "	12[illegible]
11:30 "	127[illegible]	3:05 "	127[illegible]
11:45 "	127[illegible]	3:25 "	127[illegible]
12:00 m.	127[illegible]	4:20 "	127[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—*The* Erie Railroad Company this p. m. notified the Stock Exchange that at the expiration of thirty days $[illegible] of convertible bonds will be issued. These bonds are known as the Narrow Gauge Sinking Fund Bonds, and are to be issued for the purpose of laying a third rail on the entire road in conformity with the agreement made with the Lake Shore Company some time since. This announcement created some surprise on the Stock Exchange and caused a decline on Vanderbilt stocks, being looked upon as creating an additional rivalry between the Erie and New York Central Railroad.

It is announced that the injunctions against the Gold Exchange have been vacated and discharged in all the suits, and said suits have also been discontinued.

Failures are announced of White, Heath & Co., woolen goods jobbers, liabilities $[illegible] to $[illegible]; Randolph Brothers, woolen dealers, and Mixer, Whitman & Co., starch manufacturers and oil dealers. The liabilities of the latter firm are heavy. The rumor of the failure of Condict, Manning & Co., was unfounded. That of the failure of a small dry goods jobbing house, name not stated, is probably correct.

Money steady on call at [illegible] per cent. Discounts stringent, and rates very irregular. The banks report a continued demand for currency from the West, and a pressing demand for discounts from our merchants.

Sterling dull, but firm at [illegible].

Gold dull, but closed strong; opened at 127⅜, fell to 12[illegible], closing at [illegible]. Carrying rates, [illegible] per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer sold $1,000,000 at [illegible].

The Government bond market was a fraction higher this morning, on rumors from Washington that the Secretary would buy $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 bonds to-morrow. The market closed steady: [illegible]

State bonds dull and heavy: [illegible]

Stocks dull. A decline of ¼ to 2 per cent was submitted to in the forenoon, which in the afternoon became still more marked, particularly in Vanderbilt shares, Central falling to 1[illegible], or nearly [illegible] per cent from the best price of the day; Hudson to [illegible], and Harlem to 1[illegible]. The depression in Vanderbilt shares extended to the balance of the list, and there was a general and marked decline. Afterwards the market rallied a little, but finally closed at about the lowest point of the day though pretty strong. [illegible]

Mining shares dull. Boston prices: [illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance, $[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1869.	1868.	1869.	1868.
Flour, brls	6,621	4,070	3,638	17,485
Wheat, bu	66,790	67,780	15,465	57,825
Corn, bu	[illegible]	90,111	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	30,312	38,730	7,700	128,907
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	7,920	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	....	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat was moderately active, and without material change, buyers being somewhat free at inside prices, both speculatively and for shipment, while there was a slight decrease in the receipts which enabled holders to retain their composure, though they could not obtain an advance. There was little change in other markets, but there seemed to be a little more disposition to buy, as if it was thought that prices have probably reached their lowest point, and that when the lake is closed for the winter there will be more money here for holding, while the call for shipment by rail will prevent our stock in store from becoming too large to carry before spring. However, several of the early buyers were anxious to unload before 1 o'clock, as Liverpool was said to be almost panicky. On the Open Board seller the month sold at [illegible]. On 'Change the market opened at 87½c for strictly fresh No. 2 spring, being the same as at the close yesterday, and ruled steady till noon, then improved [illegible], but ran down rapidly to [illegible] at the close, when Liverpool was quoted 2d lower on private telegram. [illegible]

Corn was rather weak, at inside prices, though receipts were light, there being a diminished demand for shipment, with less speculative inquiry, but the offerings were all taken, and the market was rather bare towards the end of the session. On the Open Board seller the month sold at [illegible]. On 'Change the market opened at [illegible] for regular No. 2, being a shade easier than at the close yesterday, declined ½c by noon, and closed at [illegible]. [illegible] The market during the week past has been quite steady, with little change from day to day either in price or activity, with a moderate shipping movement.

Oats were less active and easier, there being free buyers at yesterday's inside prices, and none willing to pay more. There was a fair shipping demand for cash oats, but not much speculative inquiry. The market opened at [illegible], being a shade easier than at the close yesterday, declined [illegible] by noon, reimproved to [illegible], and closed strong at [illegible], when New York was reported higher. [illegible] The market has been active during the past week, with little change in prices.

Rye was steady and quiet at yesterday's prices, closing at 68c for No. 2. Sales were made of 2,400 bu No. 1 at 71c; 2,000 bu No. 2 at 68c; 400 bu do (Central) at 68c. Total, 4,800 bu.

Barley was again weak and dull, after the slight demand of yesterday had been satisfied, returning to nominal quotations of [illegible] for No. 2. [illegible] We note the arrival of 20,000 bu No. 2 from Canada to-day. They are receiving large quantities in New York from California.

Seeds were again quiet, timothy selling at a range of $2.[illegible]. No demand for other varieties.

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs during the past week: [illegible]

The following were the closing prices: [illegible]

The movement in the dry goods market during the past week was fairly active, although the volume of business transacted was not so large as on the week preceding. Dealers, however, found no cause for complaint, and accepted the "situation" in a favorable light. As regards prices we find few new changes, either in favor or against jobbers. The stocks are equal to all requirements of the trade.

The grocery market exhibited symptoms of weakness, and for sugars, syrups, and coffees, a lower range of prices was established—partly on account of an increase in stocks, and partly owing to the dulness in the Eastern markets. Side articles were in light inquiry, and purchasers generally held the advantage.

Drugs and chemicals were in fair demand, and the market displayed a firm, healthy undertone.

Salt was active throughout, at prices current for the past three weeks. The supply was moderate.

The general features of the market for wool, &c., remain precisely the same as noted ten days ago. Buyers are holding off until after the holidays, and, as a consequence, their purchases are of a limited character, and prices are almost nominal. The stock of desirable grades is fair.

Nails continue in moderate request, and, as the stocks are light, $4.75 rates are fully sustained.

There has been some improvement in the demand for oils during the past week, and as a rule, prices are more firmly held. Carbon, in consequence of a short supply, and in sympathy with the Eastern market, has been advanced 1c, or to 36c, and the indications are favorable for a further improvement. Lard oil is inquired for to a fair extent, and the market is strong at $1.45 for extra, $1.35 for No. 1, and at $1.10 for No. 2. There has been but a limited movement in linseed, and prices have dropped off about 2c, now ranging at [illegible] for raw and boiled. Other descriptions remain steady and unchanged.

The butter market continues quiet and easy for all grades save choice, which is scarce and in good local demand at full prices, or at [illegible]. There is comparatively little inquiry for shipment, and common and medium descriptions are slow at [illegible].

Eggs have been in moderate supply, and fresh lots have been salable at an advance of [illegible] per doz. Limed offerings are neglected, at previous rates.

The market for fish has ruled very quiet, and prices were unchanged until to-day, when Nos. 1 and 2 mackerel and large and medium family were advanced 50c@$1.00 ⅌ half brl.

We are indebted to Mr. Charles Nordhaus, of this city, for the following statistics:

The stock, &c., of sugar in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were as follows, in tons: [illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 9—1:30 p. m.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION

Can Be Cured.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is to facts alone that it is desired to direct the attention of the reader of this article. [illegible]

TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.

Dr. JOHN V. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE. [illegible]

PUBLIC HOUSES.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. [illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES. [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Private Consultation. [illegible]

Dr. Bassett. [illegible]

Words of Cheer. [illegible]

Dr. Raphael. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. [illegible]

RICHMOND PRINTS.

THE RICHMOND MFG. C

RICHMOND PRINTS

E

RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

156 CHURCH-ST

NEW YORK.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice. [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China. [illegible]

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

In the Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]

DYE STUFFS.

ANILINE DYES. [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains. [illegible]

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Highly Important Meeting of the Board of Education.

The Question of Corporal Punishment in the Schools.

Report of the Superintendent on the Recent Skinner School Whipping Scrape.

Inspector Schintz Offers a Resolution to Abolish Corporal Punishment.

The Resolution Lost by a Tie Vote—The Inspectors Explain Their Position.

Mr. Wentworth in Favor of Postponing Punishment for 24 Hours.

The Sale of Books, Pencils, Etc., by Teachers, Forbidden.

New Dearborn School.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening, President Briggs in the chair. Present—Inspectors Wentworth, Carter, King, Healey, Tully, Walsh, Holden, Bond, Briggs, Runyan, Wuensche, Meserve, Schintz, Shackford, and Hambleton.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDING.

Inspector Meserve, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following report, which was adopted: [illegible]

DRAINAGE.

Inspector Meserve, from the same committee, submitted the following, which was adopted: [illegible]

Inspector Meserve, from the same committee, submitted the following report, which was adopted: [illegible]

FENCES AND WATER.

Inspector Meserve, from the same committee, submitted the following, which was adopted: [illegible]

[illegible]

The report was adopted.

On motion, several pupils were readmitted to the High School.

The purchase of a pneumatic cistern and pair of scales, costing in all $75, for the High School, was ordered.

OFFER TO RENT SCHOOL BUILDING.

The offer of the North Side Hebrew congregation, to rent for school purposes their building on [illegible] street, between Wells and Franklin, was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

CLASS BOOKS.

On motion, the Superintendent was authorized to purchase all class books needed for the use of teachers.

ATTENDANCE.

The Superintendent stated that the number of scholars enrolled was 27,[illegible], and the daily average attendance [illegible]. The number of cases of tardiness was 7,[illegible].

The Superintendent proceeded to read the list of cases of corporal punishment during the month, but at the request of Mr. Carter, Chairman of the committee, it was withdrawn.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Superintendent read the following:

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: Upon the 14th day of October last, Miss Adelaide Merrick, of the Skinner School, came to the office and reported a case of [illegible]

[illegible]

Inspector King. I have, in connection with this matter, a resolution, which I should like to offer:

WHEREAS, It is reported that one of the scholars in the Skinner School has been punished in an unusual and severe manner by one of the teachers of the school; therefore,

Resolved, That the President now appoint a committee to consist of five members of this board, to examine into the matter and report to the board at the next meeting.

Inspector Holden. I second the motion.

The motion was adopted.

The communication from the Superintendent was ordered referred to the committee.

Inspector Holden. After going to the house and seeing the child, and then to the school house and examining the children in the room quite extensively, and forming my own opinion on the matter as well as I could from that examination, I asked the Principal, Mr. Baker, to take pains at his leisure to go into the room, and call out as many scholars as he thought best, one by one, and learn all the facts he could from the children as to what took place, and inform me of the result. I have a communication from him dated October 21, as follows:

[illegible]

I move that that go with the other papers.

It was so ordered.

Inspector Schintz. I wish to offer a resolution in reference to the same subject:

Resolved, That corporal punishment in the public schools of the city be and the same is hereby abolished.

I move the adoption of the resolution.

Inspector Meserve. I second that resolution.

The yeas and nays being called for, ordered, and being taken, resulted—yeas, 8; nays, 8—as follows:

Yeas—Wentworth, Carter, Tully, Wuensche, Meserve, Schintz and [illegible]—8.

Nays—King, Walsh, Holden, Bond, Runyan, J. B. Briggs, Hambleton and President Briggs—8.

So the resolution was not adopted.

Inspector Carter, when his name was called, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: I want to explain my vote a little on this. I have had some experience of teachers, and I have always thought that a good teacher got along with very little corporal punishment [illegible]

[illegible] child on the head at all, and against anything but the proper and judicious use of a rod. I have disapproved utterly and entirely of shutting children up in closets, or shaking or abusing them in any way whatever. In my own experience, I disapprove of corporal punishment. I would not resort to it, if I were teaching myself, if I could get along without it. I think the large majority do not use it. But I think the board owes it to itself and to the teachers to investigate the charges made, in order that, if there be any such cases, the teachers may be removed at once, so that they may not cast blame on our city. I think the whole matter should be before the committee.

Inspector Shackford. I move the instructions of the committee be so amended.

The motion was agreed to.

Inspector Wentworth. I agree in that suggestion, and I also wish to say that I was on the committee that investigated the complaints made against Mr. Baker last year, and I am satisfied they were false, from beginning to ending. There was not a thing on which a charge could have been based against him; and, so far from considering him a rigid disciplinarian, I think he is a very poor one, and does not whip enough.

SALE OF INDIA RUBBER.

The Superintendent then spoke in reference to the charges recently made relative to the sale of India rubber and pencils by some of the teachers, and read several letters to show that he was not connected with it.

Inspector King stated that he thought the scholars had been swindled in the matter, and offered the following:

[illegible]

Inspector Walsh said he asked Mr. Spofford to have a denial of newspaper statements relative to the board published. He did not do it. No denial by the board would be taken as a denial of the statement of Mr. Spofford. The Inspector understood the children had to wait a week for Mr. Ginn's pencils and rubber. He understood another teacher constantly kept pencil and rubber—not Mr. Ginn's. The whole matter deserved full investigation.

The Superintendent stated he had told the teachers he did not want them to do anything of the kind. One teacher went to Mr. Ginn and bought rubbers at five cents and sold them to the pupils at that price.

Inspector Walsh thought he could show that that person sold books.

The Superintendent said complaints had been made from two schools, and he had stopped it. In one case the profit was used for school apparatus. He himself had always disapproved of the practice. He knew no teacher who sold books.

The President said Mr. Sabin, who was in a poor district, had purchased books at wholesale, and sold them at that price. He was the one who had purchased at a low price at Mr. Ginn's. In one case a teacher, (Mr. Spofford) had purchased at wholesale and sold at retail.

Inspector Walsh and Mr. Spofford had submitted a bill showing that he paid Mr. Ginn the retail price.

Inspector Meserve said the bill was made out to the teacher at the retail price, and then a deduction was made.

The resolution was adopted.

TEXT BOOKS.

Inspector Carter moved that Wilson's Outlines of General History be the history used in the High School.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion, Jarvis' Physiology was also adopted.

DEARBORN SCHOOL.

Mr. Meserve called up the report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds in relation to the purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Fourth avenue and Jackson street, for the Dearborn School, and moved that the Common Council be authorized to purchase the property at $[illegible].

The motion was lost—yeas, 7; nays, 10.

Inspector King moved that the board request the Common Council to erect a new building on the present site of the Dearborn School.

The motion was agreed to.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Runyan, Hambleton, and Briggs as the committee to investigate the matter of corporal punishments.

The board then adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

MRS. ADDIE L. BALLOU, a Chicago clairvoyant, is just now "all the rage" in Cincinnati. She has become so popular that they have engaged her to lecture every Sunday during the winter. The papers give long reports of her speeches, introduced with "pen pictures" of the fair one. The *Commercial* says: "She is a young and very pretty woman, is a 'clairvoyant,' speaks without notes, and has considerable elocutionary power. She was dressed in a black, close-fitting velvet jacket, with silk skirt; wore gold ear-rings, and a white chain with small pendant pearl cross around the neck." Among other valuable information which Mrs. Ballou imparted to her auditors was the following: "Washington is in the spirit land. Jefferson and all the old Revolutionary heroes are there, and were the unseen sentinels, the outer-guards of the nation, during the war. Father Abraham Lincoln is there, and on his bosom leans Wilkes Booth, and above him is the smiling face that beams with 'malice toward none, with charity for all.' Yes, there be [illegible]

[illegible]

A New Road Wagon.

[illegible]

Subscription Concerts of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club.

[illegible]

California Wine.

[illegible]

Lynch Law.

[illegible]

In Memoriam.

[illegible]

Health of General West.

[illegible]

Harbor Matters.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

The McCoole-Allen Fizzle and How it Came About.

Roughs and Bruisers in the Diplomatic Role.

Interchange of Delicate Compliments.

Pugilism and its Peculiarities Aptly Illustrated.

The Brown-Renforth International Rowing Match.

PUGILISTIC.

THE M'COOLE-ALLEN FIZZLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 9.

The great fight between Allen and McCoole, which was to have taken place near this city to-morrow, is still among the uncertainties. In fact, present appearances strongly indicate that it will not come off. The Cincinnati papers declare the fight off, and so it is beyond a doubt as regards the day named in the original articles of agreement; but it may yet be settled satisfactorily so as to occur within three or four days. The trouble arose where it was least expected. There had been some disputation as to the stakeholder, which threatened at first to break the thing up; but the main party interested in Allen's portion of the stakes, Mr. Thorwegan, of St. Louis, being appealed to to come on and prevent the fight from going by the board, arrived in due time, and then it was expected that everything would be amicably arranged, and everybody believed that the fight would surely take place. However, after Mr. Thorwegan's arrival, fresh difficulties arose, and they have kept arising and increasing to that extent that the case appears so hopeless. Of the true and impartial merits of the case it is at present extremely difficult to judge. Both parties claim to have acted fairly, and each really seems to have well grounded objections to the propositions of the other. The press of this city has, with singular unanimity, seen fit to side wholly with the cause of Allen, to whose defence they rush most industriously, even in some cases, as would appear to a totally disinterested outsider, to the exclusion of certain points which might properly be urged in [illegible] and explanation of the position of the McCoole party. What the Allen faction sets forth, and what the journals here maintain to be the version of the matter nearest correct, is, that as regards the stakeholder difficulty, they rejected Murray, of St. Louis, because he was well known to be a friend of McCoole; that they agreed, in case of a failure to come to an understanding upon that point, either to constitute the chosen referee the stakeholder, or to take the $2,000 and place it [illegible]

[illegible]

PEDESTRIANISM.

[illegible]

AQUATIC.

THE BROWN-RENFORTH INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

Trial of Indian Murderers at Omaha—Escape of Two of the Prisoners—Mail Robbers Summarily Dealt With.

[illegible]

OHIO.

An Attempt to be Made to Annul the Tenth Ward Election—A Grand Temperance Meeting at Cleveland, etc.

[illegible]

John Pfeifer's distillery, in Storrs township, from which about forty have already died. The disease is still raging. The cattle are all natives and have not been exposed to contagion from foreign stock. Every effort is being used to prevent the disease from spreading. The Health Officer's opinion is that the disease is the result of feeding still slops.

MARION, OHIO, Nov. 9.—The third annual reunion of the surviving members of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry was held in this place to-day. A larger number of members were present than at previous meetings. Members from every company, representing the Counties of Marion, Delaware, Knox, Wayne, Hardin, and Stark were present. General James H. Godman, the senior officer present, presided. Speeches were made by General Godman, General Sherwood (Secretary of State), and Rev. Mr. Bates. The reunion closed with a grand hop at the City Hall. The next meeting takes place at Wooster, on the second Wednesday in November, 1870.

MINNESOTA.

Indians Oppose the Entrance of the Governor of the New British Colony of Winnepeg.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 9.

A private letter from Fort Gary to the President of the Second National Bank, says: "Upon hearing that the Canadian Government had appointed a Governor for the new colony of Winnepeg, the half-breeds organized to prevent his entry into that settlement, and, on hearing of his approach, a formidable band of buffalo hunters went down to Pembina to prevent His Excellency from crossing the line, and, it is said, they were prepared to use violence to any extent to compel his retreat. This action arises from the hostility of the Indian confederation and their plan of territorial dominion. The bands of Chippewa Indians at Leech Lake are reported dissatisfied and disposed to make trouble. At the recent payment, Captain Hassler, Indian Agent, deposed one of the chiefs, Buffalo Tongue, and appointed another in his place, after which a portion of the band received their annuities. No serious trouble is apprehended.

PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the First Overland Train at San Francisco—Ross Browne Gives His Chinese Experience—Mutiny on Board a Coolie Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Arrived—United States steamer Saginaw, from Mexican ports; steamer Golden City, from Panama.

The first overland train from the East reached Oakland last evening, and was greeted with firing of cannon, fireworks, bonfires, illumination of the principal buildings, and a general jubilee of the citizens. Arches were erected over the streets where the train passed, inscribed with mottoes, among which were: "Minimum Fare and Maximum Travel;" "New York and Oakland—Bound Together by Ties, Strapped with Iron."

Ross Browne's lecture on China last night was attended and favorably received. He detailed his experience at the Chinese court. He contrasted the court welcome of the American Embassy at Pekin with the splendid reception of Mr. Burlingame at the United States and European courts. He related numerous hostilities of the Chinese to foreigners, and asserted that the Chinese court was never more exclusive than at present.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—The Tahiti Cotton Company, about six months since, sent the bark Margaret Cander, Captain Blackett, to Gilbert [illegible]

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

CONWAY—On Tuesday, November 9, Mary Conway, [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE

PAREPA-ROSA

GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.

CARL ROSA and C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager. HARRY JACKSON, Stage Manager.

TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, first time in America, in English, of Mozart's chef d'œuvre, the

Marriage of Figaro,

(FIGARO'S HOCHZEIT),

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,

Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mrs. ZELDA SEGUIN, Miss STOCKTON, Mr. [illegible] CAMPBELL, Mr. LAURENCE, Mr. E. SEGUIN, Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, Mr. NORDBLOM. Conductor, Mr. CARL ROSA.

Last night's tickets good for the same seats to-night. To-night's tickets redeemable at the box office, or exchangeable for other nights.

To-morrow night, last time of MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Friday, BLACK DOMINO. SATURDAY MATINEE, MARTHA. Saturday night, last appearance.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE,

Marriage of Figaro.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the exchange of tickets made last evening, about

300 DESIRABLE SEATS

For the first representation of Mozart's masterpiece, TO-NIGHT, will be FOR SALE THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Box Office.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. JOS. JEFFERSON,

IN HIS GREAT SPECIALTY OF

Rip Van Winkle,

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM,

(FORMERLY WOOD'S.)

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager.

This Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2½ o'clock, and evening at 8, the legitimate triumph, Tom Taylor's

MARY WARNER,

MARY WARNER. MARY WARNER.

With its handsome appointments and excellent cast.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½—The Dramatic Company and Juvenile troupe in a grand entertainment. Boucicault and Byron's new drama, LOST AT SEA, in preparation.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Emerson & Manning's Minstrels

An Organization which is Matchless,

And Defy Competition!

FIRST WEEK} Black Jack Sheppard—Veteran's Return—Phantasmagoria

BILLY EMERSON in his LOVE AMONG THE ROSES.

FARWELL HALL.

GALA CONCERT

In honor of the 110th Anniversary of the birth of

FR. VON SCHILLER,

Wednesday Evening, Nov. 10, 1869,

BY THE

CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1. Overture to William Tell.....................G. Rossini
2. "Hymne de la Nuit," Chorus and Orchestra.....................S. Neukomm
3. Grand Duo for two pianos and Orchestra...Th. Pixis (Messrs. F. Ziegfeld and Louis Falk.)
4. Quartette for four female voices.....................Otto Lob (Miss A. Heinrichs, J. Sommer, Schaefer, and Mrs. S. Bartholomae.)

PART II.

"THE LAY OF THE BELL."

Words by F. v. Schiller; music by A. Romberg. Executed by all the singers of the Concordia and full orchestra. Soloists—Soprano, Miss J. Sommer, A. Heinrichs, Mrs. Jordan. Alt, Miss M. Schaefer, E. Bierwirth. Tenor, Mr. A. Bischoff, G. Jostan, Chr. Groll, H. [illegible]. Bass, Mr. F. Foltz (Master), H. Roeder, Dr. Mathei, N. Gleason.

Otto Lob, Conductor. Tickets $1, to be had at the music stores, at Lane's, 120 Lake-st., and on the 9th and 10th of November, at the Farwell Hall Box office. No extra charge for reserved seats.

LIBRARY HALL.

FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY,

COMMENCING

MONDAY, Nov. 15,

And continuing each night, concluding Saturday, 27th.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS,

Will appear, after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their

Mysterious and Startling Wonders.

Their wonderful powers have been witnessed by the Crowned Heads and Nobility of Europe, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries. THEY MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 25c extra. Tickets can be secured at the Western News Co., for reserved seats, 121, 123 State-st.

UHLICH'S HALL.

(UHLICH'S BLOCK, NORTH CLARK ST.)

PROF. BOSCO,

Who has just arrived from Paris, will give, TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT, grand exhibitions of

MAGIC AND PRESTIDIGITATION.

He will also introduce to the audience the Rapping, Musical, and the other "Spirits" imported from Paris. Doors open at 7; seance commences precisely at 8. Admission, 50c; reserved seats, 75c; children, 25c. Seats can be reserved from 10 to 2, at ticket office of the Hall.

HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM

PRIVATE CONCERT,

Intended to have been given this evening, is unavoidably

POSTPONED, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MARTINE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

West Side, 53 and 55 Ada-st.

North Side, 248 and 250 Ohio-st.

Soirees every Wednesday evening, for season subscribers only. J. EDWIN MARTINE.

TO RENT.

A commodious hall for Balls and Parties, with or without Parlor and Dining Room, in Lombard Block, formerly known as Concordia Hall. Call at Secretary's office, Phoenix Club, 240 Lake-st.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,

5, 7, 9 AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

Regular Trade Sale.

Ready-Made Clothing,

Domestic Dry Goods,
Beavers, Cloths, and Cassimeres,
Hosiery, Wool-Knit Goods,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Dress Goods, Linens,

BOOTS & SHOES, FURS, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. Catalogues ready Tuesday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CARPETS, BLANKETS, Comfortables, and Druggets, AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Nov. 11, at 11 o'clock.

50 Rolls All Wool, Ingrain, and Hemp Carpets.
1,000 Blankets, all grades and colors.
500 Bed Comfortables, Druggets, etc.

At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Auction and Commission Merchants

For the sale of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., at

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Having REMOVED to the large and splendid rooms,

Nos. 22, 24 & 26 Randolph-st.,

Will have their Opening Sale at Auction

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 9½ a. m.,

At which time they will offer a Splendid Line of

Custom-Made Clothing,

BOOTS and SHOES,

Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Edgings, &c., Trimming, Ribbons, Velvets, Gloves, &c.

At 1 p. m., SPECIAL SALE of 150 Cases of McDougall's hand-made Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots.

By EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO.

At 163 Blue Island-av.,

FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, precisely,

Without reserve, Chattel Mortgage Sale of a fine house of Furniture, removed from West Monroe-st., and from the offices on Dearborn-st., consisting of Black Walnut and Painted Bedroom Sets, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Ice Safe, Office Desks, Corner Cupboards, Chairs, Dining Tables, Eight-Day and other Clocks, and a variety of property, including some valuable Oil Paintings, Carpets, Crockery, etc.

E. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 161 West Madison-st.

By H. ALEXANDER & SONS,

[illegible] Washington-st.

On Thursday Morning, Nov. 11, at 10 o'clock,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Fine Linen Sheeting and Shirting, Quilts, Spring Beds,

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITHIN SEVEN BLOCKS OF THE Post Office—By a gentleman, a single room, with fire and board. Address, stating terms, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN and his wife, within 15 minutes' walk from Court House. Address, stating terms, D. Box [illegible], Chicago.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, WELL [illegible] Address HENRY HOWARD, P. O. Box [illegible].

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN private family, where there are few or no other boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., J. E. F., Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED rooms, on South Side, for lady and two little girls [illegible] Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Semi-Annual Report of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Progress of Education Among the Blacks.

Extensive Bounty Frauds in Tennessee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.

THE NEW ORLEANS PRIZE MONEY.

Admirals Farragut and Porter have each filed formal papers in the Claim Office for prize money [illegible] New Orleans. Farragut claims that Porter's mortar fleet bombarded the enemy's position for seven days, without doing any serious damage or in any way diminishing the offensive power of the forts, and, further, that he did not capture or destroy any part of the enemy's fleet, and that he (Farragut) ordered an attack, in accordance with directions from the Secretary of the Navy. Porter puts in a reply, claiming that he was first to suggest the attack; that he worked with his whole force, eight days, to get Farragut's fleet over the bar; that statements in Farragut's paper are not true in fact; that he did damage the forts, and that he did capture and destroy part of the fleet. Farragut's papers are filed by his attorney, General Miller, and those of Porter by J. Hubley Ashton.

The Freedmen's Bureau has just issued its semi-annual report for six months, including last July. There were then 2,[illegible] day and night schools, with [illegible]

[illegible]

QUINCY.

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

[illegible]

THE WEST.

[illegible]

IOWA.

[illegible]